CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
Non-poisonous. Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
GROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,748—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1896.

CHUBB & SONS
LOCK AND SAFE CO.
MAKERS TO HER MAJESTY
THE QUEEN.
BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY. 8 P.M.
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7588	W. B. Andrews	24th July.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moulo	21st "
SHANNON	4180	E. Crewe	28th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.I. SHANNON	4180	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
B.I. INDIA	3000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked B.M.I., proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand Packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	R. Mayer	7,841	500	1st Aug. 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 396	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE or VENICE	2nd Class. Rs. 396	Deck. Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 720	Rs. 576
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 936

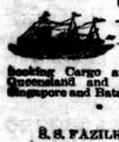
INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company are now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Samoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 21, 1896.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. FAZILKA	4,152	On or about the 25th July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd July 1896. Agents.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,710	27th July.

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to—
EAST LONDON
ALGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN
MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON
in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government,
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
MELBOURNE	4080	Regliano	8th August 1896.
LAZIE	4235	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
ADELAIDE	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SYDNEY	Aubert	4,232	30th July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 8th August.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 47, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th July, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 30th July noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, about the 28th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

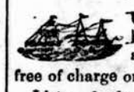
S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 25th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 1st Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanziber, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. ARCHIMEDE .....18th Aug. 1896,
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 975; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going *viâ* Venice and Returning *viâ* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Samoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 24, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without change and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "NAIRUNG," are informed that she will DISCHARGE in No. 10 BERTH, VICTORIA DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and take DELIVERY of their GOODS as quickly as possible.
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents, Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ld.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
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LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India
STANLEY OAKES,
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AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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GYMKHANA KIT.
BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY.

ACCESSORIES —CRICKET— —FOOTBALL— —TENNIS— —POLO— —HOCKEY— —GOLF— A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
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Mr. Barrie has finished a new story entitled "Margaret Ogilvy." It is perhaps the most beautiful and exquisite piece of work he has yet accomplished. Orders Registered.

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In the "Mind of the Master" Ian Maclaren speaks to a great audience and he has a great message for it.

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SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM RS. 15 FOR SIX.
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LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following:—
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Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
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NEW FLUID FOR THE COMPLEXION

MADE from an improved formula. By its use the SKIN is kept SMOOTH and SOFT. FRECKLES disappear, SPOTS are dried up, and exposure to the Sun and Wind may be indulged in with impunity.
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INDIGESTION PERMANENTLY CURED BY PAPARIDINE

TAKEN as liqueur after meals PAPARADINE instantly relieves all sense of fulness, and, in a few days, the digestive organs regain their normal condition.
Testimonials from all parts of India.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.
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FOR SALE.

AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.
Apply "X. Y.," Care of this Paper.

HYDROCARBINE. THE NEW HAIR RENEWER.

FLATTERING reports are being constantly received, as to the wonderful efficacy of this excellent preparation.
PLEASANT TO USE.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by
DR. D. SOMS,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College, Calcutta.
Price:—Rs. 2 per box.
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STOCKTAKING this year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand
THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have decided with a view to clearing their old stock, to offer to the Public
DURING THE MONTH OF JULY ONLY
A Large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIME-KEEPERS chiefly of their OWN MAKE in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the Marked Prices.
All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 per cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 50 to 55 per cent. on the PRESENT MARKED VALUE OF WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual guarantee.
Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.
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Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy, free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Annas 8 and Re. 1.
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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.
COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NAVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, N.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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TWO HIGHEST CLASS NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, each 30' by 8', 150 pounds working pressure with complete Mountings of best quality. Total weight fifty-four Tons. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY CAN BE GIVEN. Apply

RALPH DOUSE & SONS,
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THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphistone Circle, Fort, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on MONDAY the 3rd day of August 1896.

To confirm the Special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 18th July, 1896.

By Order of the Board,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers,

Bombay, 24th July, 1896.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4

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Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VEERBAI, (widow of KESSOWJEE NAIK), late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

VASONJEE TRICUMJEE and HEERJEE GHELLABHAI .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 20th day of July, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Sixtieth Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 20th day of July, 1896.

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
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Bombay, 24th July, 1896.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Frcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Frcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HAYDON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EVEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS £10,695,969
REVENUE.....£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.

Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders,

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Agents in Bombay.

23,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	Rs. a. 10 pr. c.	1,492xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,245xd
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,3 5
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100 / 75	100 / all	10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Asia	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	60,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	100 Nil	740
Anglo-Indian	1,245				71
Arrungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellasr S & W Co. Ld (Belsar)	871	90	all	9 per ct.	200
Bombay Union	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	950
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	725
Bombay Navroji Manfg. Co. Ld	80	1,000	1,000	..	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.10	800
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.80	1,810
China Mills Co Ld	801	1 00	1,000	dvd Rs.5	1,080
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,180
Colmbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	810
Colaba Land & Mills	4,00	70	...	dvd Rs12	670
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	710
Currumbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,240
Dawid Mill	1,400	500	526	dvd Rs.25	707½
Dharn Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	630
Empress	2,150	800	800	dvd 250	700
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	815
Hindustan	975	1,000	1,000	30	830
Hutheesing Mills	700	500	500	40	64
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	780
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	675
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Imperial Cotton	950	500	500	dvd Rs.15	670
Indian Manfr.	900	1,000	1,000	60	1,300
India Cloth Manufacturing Co., Ld	720	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	875
Jacob Sassoon	1,100	500	500	25	780
James Greaves	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jaffa Mill		1,000	1,000	..	50
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	275
Jehangir Mills Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,130
Jeevraj Balloo	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	890
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	845	1,000	1,000	30	735
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	890
Khanga am Manufacturing Co.	40	250	250	Nil	900
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	925
Leopold	1,200	100	100	dvd Rs.10	290
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	975
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,280
Madras United	320	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.120	3,551
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Mahtoob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	2,000
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,940
Mazagon	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs 8	167½
Moraji Gokuldas	1,950	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,400
Myers S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	pa:
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	620
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	705
Oriental	4,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	480
Presidency Mills Co Ltd	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,425
Queen Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,090
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,320
Rose Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,325
Rawson	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,850
Shalapore Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,025
Sorjpordna	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern India					
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	dvRs 12½	410
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	320
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	502½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	760
Samoon and Alliance	500	0	800	dvdRs30	750
Union Spinning	900	1 00	1 00	50	670
Land Manufacturing Co.	0	1,000	1,000	..	710
Union Mills Ld					
Vemlshanker Lakhmshanker C Mill Co, Ld	851	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	584	1,000	1,000	nil	450
Western India	1,3 1	1,000	1,000	35	1,020
Wadia Mills	1,0	1,000	1,000	..	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	7.	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	15 pr. ct	45
Albert Khurshedji	30	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	197	1,000	1,000	dvd 15 x	220
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	650	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	177½
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	11	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	1,250	1,250	dvdRs15	290
Colaba	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	350
East India	250	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg	450	250		dvd Rs 8	1125
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+20	1,160
French	800	600	600	dvdRs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	650	650	dvdRs40	380
Hingol Press Co, Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	165
Khansaum	250	450	450	Rs10	580
Mahura Press Co, Ld	200	200	all	15 pr.ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	50	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	90
Motamal Co.	6,125	100	100	Nil	380
Munsur M	1,000	250	all	15	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	140
Prince of Wales	100	500	250	dvd 15	510
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	75	20
Samoon and Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	9,220
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	840
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,500	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	270	200	all	12	230
Volkart	..	1,000		10 dvd Rs55	1,280

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	10	15	417½
Back Bay Bathe	600	50	50	11	51
Bachhaw Bros	6,000	100	100	12	10 0
Bombay & Barma Trading	1,000	2,000	1,000	200	2,000
Corporation	500	375	375	75	1,840
Bombay Co. New Lease	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	73
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5	1,000
Bombay Paper Mills	5,000		500	5 pr. ct	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	200	200	1	200
Dolat Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,000	250	250	5 pr. ct.	240
Dallas Bunder Saw Mills	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Stoberts & Co	1,000	100	100	60 pr. ct.	176
Kemp & Co	6,000	300	175	21	355
Karrachee Landing	800	500	500	30	90
Meroks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	190
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Orient Gen'l Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	50 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co	4,000	100	100	1	105
Pyke Gaming Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	520
Sandy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Spencer & Co	1,000	500	25	60	1,000xd
Tanner & Co	1,000	100	100	..	130
Telephone Co.	9,000	50	10	dvd Rs6	31½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

					quar.
G. I. P. Ry. Co. consolidated	..	..	£10	all	5 p. c.
R. B. & C. I. R.	..	..	£15	..	c.
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300	..	425
The Kapti Valley	20,000	500	50	..	120

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced ..... 109 10 cash
Three-and-a-half per cent 1863 ..... 109 8
Municipal 3 percent. Debenture Loans 102½
Bombay Improvement Loan 5 per cent, 1879 ..... nom
City of Poona Loan ..... nom
Four per cent. Port Trust Bonds 110

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m High water, 11-33m., 11-10a. Low water, 4-19m., 5-35a.

B. V. A., annual prize-distribution, 9 p.m.

Novelty Theatre: Cinematographe, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel Address to young men by the General Secretary, 8-30 p.m. (Subject: Temptation.)

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

THE W. W. C. T. UNION.—A meeting in connection with the W. W. C. T. Union will be held at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel, at 8-15 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Jupiter and Nairung entered the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—The annual distribution of prizes, to be followed by a dance, will take place at the Town Hall, at 9 o'clock, this evening. Admission by ticket only.

RETIREMENT.—Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee Raghina, head casheir and treasurer, Bombay General Post Office, retired on pension from 1st July, after having served in the above capacity for nearly quarter-of-a-century under half-a-dozen Presidency Post Masters to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. We hope he will live long to enjoy the well-earned pension.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The usual monthly meeting will be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday next. The paper to be read is, "Some Short Notes on Anthropology and Ethnography," by Mr. Ram Gharib Chaube, of Gopalpur district, Gorakhpur, late Pandit to Mr. William Crooke, C.S.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Sukamul Gorakhrai, a merchant, residing at Second Bholwada Street, has reported to the police, that some time during his absense from home, between the hours of 10 a.m. on the 21st instant and 10 p.m. on the following day, gold ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 200, had been stolen from a large wooden box in his room. Complainant's servant went out on business on the previous night, and has since disappeared. Telegrams have been despatched to Jodhpur and other places for his arrest.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March ..... Duquesne Grays ..... Ross
Divertissement... Parisina ..... Donizetti
Selection..... The Mountebanks ..... Cellier
Mazurka ..... Roses Blanches ..... Fahrbach
Selection ..... The Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe
Valse ..... Aupays des Chansons ..... Fahrbach

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SERIOUS INJURY TO A LABOURER.—Bhyroo Sudhoo, a Hindu labourer, aged twenty-five years, residing at Ghoriupdeo Road, was, on Wednesday, engaged with several other labourers, in sloping the face of a hill at Matharpakady, when, about 5-30 p.m., a quantity of earth slipped from above him, and carried him with it for about fifteen feet. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that three of his ribs on the left side were fractured.

SUFFERING AND SUCIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Matharpakady, Mazagon, touching the death of a Hindu married woman, named Gopika, aged fourteen years, the wife of Gumpat Balaji Pawar, residing in the locality. For the last one year deceased had been suffering from fever and cough, and was tired of life. On Wednesday night, she was found missing from her house, and about 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, her body was found floating in a well in the compound of the house. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

THE MURDER AT DUNCAN ROAD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan again charged Rajana Soyal, a Kunbatan, before Mr. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having, on the night of the 1st instant, committed murder of a woman, named Maina alias Khatiza, aged about twenty-five years, the kept mistress of one Abdul Rahiman Imambux, in front of her house, at Duncan Road, a short distance from Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s Byculla establishment. Mr. F. A. Little, the Government Solicitor, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. Mr. K. K. Jadhavji appeared for the accused. After some further evidence was recorded, the magistrate committed the accused, on a charge of wilful murder, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Ohra, Captain O. de St. Croix, which arrived on the 22nd instant, from Calcutta, via coast ports, met with strong monsoon, with heavy rain squalls, and high sea from Cape Comorin northward. The same company's steamer Kerbella, Captain R. Phillips, which also arrived on the 22nd instant, from Calcutta, experienced strong monsoon and heavy sea. The same company's s. s. Pemba, Captain W. H. Rothwell, which reached here on the same day, from the Persian Gulf, via Karachee, had strong monsoon, The s. s. Dean, Captain W. H. Wilson, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Bangkok, and encountered strong monsoon, west-south-west high seas from Sumatra to Galle, thence to Goa light westerly airs and calm sea, thence to Bombay fresh south-west monsoon with high sea.

THE SOCIAL CLUB.—A concert was given in honour of the sixth anniversary day of the club, in its rooms, on Sunday evening. The institution was decorated with festoons of flowers, flags, and illuminations. At the appointed time the concert commenced. Mr. Behechar J. Tolia delivered a short and interesting lecture on the need of clubs, advantages resulting from them, and the objects of this particular club. Mr. Rugnathji Mulji, in support of Mr. Tolia, spoke a few words. Mr. Samaldas Prabhudas, honorary secretary of the club, then thanked the lecturers and visitors. The gathering, after partaking of light refreshments and receiving bouquets of flowers, dispersed in the small hours of morning. Among those present were:—Messrs. Mulji Liladher, L.C.E., Vassonji Nathu, Narandas Govindji, Fazal Gova, Pranjiwandas Luxmidas, Devidas Prabhudas, Ruttonji Runchhordas, Madhavadas Luxmidas, Luxmidas Devachund, Harakhchund Luxmichund, Jetha Indraji, and Haridas Pramanand.

BURGLARY AT OLD HUNUMAN LANE.—Muganlal Bulachidas, a mehta in the firm of Jairam Dhamji, of old Hunuman Lane, reported to the police, on Wednesday morning, that the premises of the firm had been broken into some time during the previous night, an entrance having been effected by opening the bolt of a side-door facing into a narrow lane, by means of an auger, and a small wooden box, used as a desk, and in which was a sum of Rs. 503, in currency notes and cash, tied up in a bag, bearing the firm's name, stolen. The box was subsequently found in a building under construction, close by, broken open and minus the bag with its contents. It appears that, about half-past 1 o'clock, on the morning of the same day, policeman 40 C, while going through the Old Hunuman Lane, on special duty in plain clothes, saw a man approaching him. The stranger, on seeing the policeman, went and lay down on the verandah of a house. The sepoy, on noticing this, went up to him, and enquired who and what he was, and not being satisfied with his answer, told him to accompany him. On reaching the junction of the Old and New Hunuman Lanes, where there is a Municipal lamp, the sepoy noticed that the man had something round his waist, and on feeling it, the stranger drew out a short stick from under his umbrella, and struck him on the head and then bolted. The sepoy followed him up to the New Hunuman Lane, where he lost sight of the stranger, who ran into one of the bye-lanes. The policeman, however, managed to secure the stranger's waist clothes, in which a bag, containing a sum of Rs. 191, was found to have been tied up. The bag appeared to bear the name of the complainant's firm, and its contents, it is believed, form part of the stolen money of the said firm. Further inquiries are in progress.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY and the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

893-130-94—Little and Co—Balmukund Budrdas and others vs Goverdhundas Gocouldas—Bhikhell M and M.

895-82-93—Ardaseor H and D—Jenabai vs Abdulla Rahimtulla Sayani,—Payne G and S.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

4713-4714 (1246—Magaldal and R—Valji Hurji and Co vs Dharmal Shripat and Co—Chitnis M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

523-95—Thakurdas D and G—Ebrahimbhoy Lathabhai Chotoo vs Gangi bhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

197-93—Muljee and R—Laxmibai vs Jamnabai—Bhaishanker and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

429-95—Payne, G and S—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vasubibi—Khunderao and S.

For Further Directions on the Special Commissioner's Report.

579-94—Khunderao and S (for pauper)—Sukur Maloo and others vs Pandoo Bhowani and another—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

221-16031-95—Crawford B and Co—Raojee Nanchund and another vs Laljee Mawjee—Bhaishanker and K.

93-95—Bhaishankar and K—Laljee Mawjee vs Ramjee Nanchand and others—Crawford B and Co.

585-95—Brown and M—Tirayet Sh i Girdharjee Maharaj Shri Gowindrajee Maharaj vs Dowasbhidjee—Bhaishanker and K.

478-95—Edgelow and G—Vithaldas Ramdas vs Bawa Jankidas—J Pesor.

501-95—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Baburao vs Ramchandra Pandhe Gowan and another.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

CLAIMS UPON PROMISSORY NOTES.

ALBERT SEAGRIM VS. F. W. QUARRY.

MR. ROBERTSON, instructed by Messrs. Bland and Noble, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a commission for the examination of Mr. Seagrim, who was residing at Dieppe in France. The suit was brought to recover the equivalent of £100 due on a promissory note, drawn on Messrs. William Watson and Co., by the defendant, a resident of Mussoorie.

Mr. Vicaji opposed the application, saying the court had no jurisdiction to hear the suit. As the plaintiff had deposited no security for costs, the suit should be dismissed.

Mr. Robertson said his client had been written to, and had replied that he had instructed his agents to deposit Rs. 400 in Court.

After some discussion, his Lordship extended the time for the deposit of the security for a further period of four weeks.

HAJEE SULTAN ALLY SHOOSTRI VS. NAWAB BEHRAM JUNG BAHADUR AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit brought to recover Rs. 25,000 due on a promissory note passed by the first defendant in favour of the plaintiff, on the 8th October 1894. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Mafubhoy and Jamietram, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant.

On the abovementioned date at Hyderabad in the Deccan, the first defendant executed a promissory note in favour of one Goolam Hoosein Mooljee Jewaraj, since become an insolvent. The note was, on the 22nd October 1894, endorsed in favour of the plaintiff. The latter in December wrote to the first defendant to claim the Rs. 25,000, and the first defendant in reply, promised to remit the amount. He failed, however, to comply with subsequent demands for payment; and the present suit was brought; the Official Assignee, as assignee of the estate of Goolam Hoosein Mooljee Jewraj, being made a party defendant. The first defendant, in answer to the suit, submitted that as the note had not been presented at maturity, he was not liable for the amount. He further contended that the court had no jurisdiction to hear the suit. A commission had been issued to Hyderabad for the taking of evidence; and there were protracted proceedings in the case.

The claim was proved; and his Lordship passed a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 25,000, with interest and costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

MERCANTILE AND THEATRICAL MATTERS MIXED UP.

MAHOMEDALLY EBRAHIMJEE VS. MAHOMEDALLY FIDALLY.

This was an argument upon a warrant of attachment before judgment, calling upon the defendant, and extensive Borah merchant, and landed proprietor, to furnish security in the sum of Rs. 23,500 to place at the disposal of the court; when required, the property and goods sought to be attached by the application, &c., to satisfy any decree that might be passed against the defendant in this suit. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared to show cause against the attachment. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee Dyabhoy and Co., appeared in support of it.

The plaintiff, who described himself as a dealer in candles, soap, matches, &c., and also as the owner and manager of a travelling theatrical Company, known as the New Alfred Theatrical Company, said in support of his application for the warrant of attachment before judgment, that this suit was brought by him to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 23,500, or other sum which might be found dew on the taking of accounts between him and the defendant for goods sold by him as his agent in Bombay. He said, that the defendant had no right whatever to invest in his own business the sum of Rs. 10,500 realised by him by the sale of the plaintiff's Japanese matches. Plaintiff had now learned that the defendant had recently transferred, into the name of one Gulam Hussein Mahomedally, his Ropewalk warehouse at Duncan Road, where goods of a very large value were kept, and had also been removing from his own shop, near the Juma Musjid, the goods stored therein, and had sent to his native country, Surat, the more valuable of his goods, including ornaments, which were recently got to be made by him. The defendant was also busily engaged in recovering his out-standings, and the plaintiff believed that the action of the defandant was taken in order to defraud him of the monies due to him, and that, with intent to delay execution of any decree that might be passed against the defendant, the latter was about to dispose of the whole of his property and goods, and that unless he was prevented from selling his property and recovering his out-standings, the plaintiff should not be able to recover the monies due to him. On the other hand, the defendant in his answering affidavit made against the warrant of attachment before judgement, said that he was a merchant, largely dealing in soap, candles, matches, ropes, paper, &c., and also supplied goods to up-country constituents, and had been doing such business for over twenty-five years. Owing to the largeness of his business, defendant had to keep two large shops and two large godowns, and had in his employ several mahtas and other servants in the shops. He had a good reputation among merchants and had considerable credit in the bazar. The plaintiff, having no shop of his own and no standing in the profession, requested him to act as his agent to sell his goods, agreeing to pay him a commission of 1 per cent. on sales, defendant being responsible for the price of the goods sold. Some of the plaintiff's goods were stored in the Royal Theatre; and the man Hussonally Valijee, who supported the plaintiff's affidavit, was only a servant in the plaintiff's employ, at a salary of Rs. 10 per month, who during the day remained in charge of the godown, and at night, acted as a gatekeeper and ticket-collector at the plaintiff's theatre. Defendant sometimes required some goods for his shops, and whenever such goods were received, entries were duly made in the books. The plaintiff was not constantly absent from Bombay, but was absent for about two or three months in a year on occasions when his theatrical company went out of Bombay. The defendant denied several of the material allegations made in the affidavits of the plaintiff and his servant. A sum of Rs. 6,978 was due to the plaintiff, but it had been paid off. Plaintiff and his servant had made allegations in their affidavits, for the purpose of supporting the application for an attachment before judgment, which were absolutely unfounded, among them being the allegation regarding the sale of the factory for making ropes, the removal of goods from defendant's shop, the sending of goods and ornaments to Surat, the recurring of out-standings, &c. In June last, an account was made up of the goods sold through defendant, when the plaintiff asked defendant to give up his commission, which amounted to Rs. 3,000, and asked for a loan of Rs. 10,000, as he had to meet heavy loses; and as his theatre had been mortgaged for Rs. 30,000. On hearing from the plaintiff himself that his position was so critical, the defendant became alarmed and refused to lend him any monies. This refusal incensed the plaintiff, and he vowed vengeance against the defendant and said, that he would try to ruin him. Defendant said that the present attachment before judgment had been obtained to ruin him. He had already suffered by it, his shop and godowns, containing goods of the value of Rs. 35,000, were locked up, including his books, and his credit had already suffered by the present proceedings, which were unfounded and malicious. Several affidavits were submitted in support of the defendant's statements.

Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee after hearing the arguments of counsel, said that the present application was made under section 483, on the ground that the defendant was about to dispose of his property, &c. When the application was first made, his Lordship granted it with extreme reluctance, remarking that the plaintiff might take the attachment at his own risk, as it might ruin the defendant. It was easy to put forward "ex-parte" allegations; and his Lordship was now satisfied upon the affidavits that this was a most improper application. His Lordship saw no reason to think that the defendant had done any thing in the way imputed to him by the plaintiff. His Lordship was satisfied that there was no ground for thinking that the transfer in 1895 was collusive, and it would be absurd to suppose that the defendant had any fraudulent intention therein. As to the Rs. 10,500 realised by the defendant by the sale of the plaintiff's matches, that allegation rested on the affidavit of Hussen Ally Valijee. It was not denied that he was dismissed for misappropriation; and it was on his affidavit mainly, that the attachment was granted. It was not stated in his affidavit what his relationship to the plaintiff was. There was a vague and unsatisfactory charge of disposing of goods; and no name, date, or rate was given to enable the court to decide if there was any truth in the allegations. It seemed to his Lordship that there was no foundation for the charge. His Lordship repeated it was a most improper application. The summons was dismissed with costs, and counsel's costs certified. The attachment was raised.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

Vigil of Saint James Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong. Hymns 418 and 430.

SATURDAY, JULY 25.

Festival of St. James.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion. Hymns 418, 312 and 435.

ST. PETERS CHURCH, MAZAGON.

FESTIVAL OF ST. JAMES.

Friday, 8 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Saturday, 7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

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RIVAL SHIP CONTRACTORS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Bomanji Dubash (Kalfati) appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of criminal mischief, preferred against him by Isaji Tajbhoy, a Borah contractor. Mr. Hugh Sealy appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Neemuchwalla, solicitor, defended the accused.

Complainant, examined by Mr. Sealy, stated that his business was to buy old ships and break them up. Some time ago he purchased the steam-ship Ajmere, and commenced breaking it up at Mazagon Bunder, Gunpowder Road. Accused, who also did similar business, and who was consequently complaint's rival in trade, also bought a vessel and began demolishing it. His ship was behind complainant's. Complainant had five or six pieces of iron and brass, weighing about eight or nine tons, and valued at Rs. 1,200, lying by the side and a little ahead of his own vessel Ajmere. On Saturday, the 7th instant, accused told Mr. Baird, Superintendent of Port Trust, that the above pieces of iron and brass were lying in the way of his ship, and in the evening Mr. Baird called complainant and told him in presence of the accused and Mr. Fernandez to remove the pieces. Complainant at first said that he would do so in five or six days, but as Mr. Baird as well as the accused said that three days were sufficient, complainant consented to do so during that time. Next day complainant towed them in order to remove them, and gave orders to servants to remove them at high water. About 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 9th July, complainant got certain information, in consequence of which he went to accused Dhunjibhoy, and told him he had done wrong in putting the pieces in a hole. Dhunjibhoy said he would not speak to him. Then complainant went to Mr. Baird, who sent him to Mr. Fernandez, who accompanied the witness to the spot to see the pieces. Witness then made a complaint to the police, who referred him to the court. Complainant then consulted Mr. Karadia, pleader, and made his complaint to the magistrate, who sent it to the police for investigation. His Worship, after reading the police report, granted a summons against the accused. Witness complained that the accused had put his steamer top of the pieces of iron and brass, which were buried in the mud, and when accused would remove the steamer, complainant might be able to dig up the pieces at a cost of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, complainant said that accused had dug a hole and sunk his property in it. Complainant was not then present, but his partner was, and he told him about it. Accused engaged about one hundred people at night to dig the hole and throw the pieces in. His servants, Ardeshir and Bhicaji, were also there. Complainant's steamer was lying next to the wharf, and there was a lot of mud in the basin. The steam-ship Japan was also lying there. Accused was bringing his steamer into the basin. He had permission from the Port Trust authorities to do so. He was digging a channel for the steamer to be brought in. Complainant was also digging a channel, but not to put it. He could only dig when the tide was low. Accused brought his steamer in an indirect line, thus bringing the pieces of iron and brass in the way. Accused first asked complainant to remove them, and when he refused, he complained to Mr. Baird. Complainant was induced to remove them in three days, because they were lying in the way. About 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 9th July, when the tide was coming in, complainant could not see his property, but at 4 p.m., on the same day, when the tide was out, he could only see one piece of iron, the rest being out of sight. This was in the accused's channel. The complainant's steamer had moved more into the basin in the channel he had dug. The pieces of iron were lying in accused's channel, and the steamer was now over them. Complainant was not digging a channel on the outerside of his steamer, but in front of it. One piece of iron was large, and tied up to be removed, while three pieces were small. Five pieces of iron were also to be tied up. They had to tie timber to iron to float it. The five pieces did not belong to the steamer Ajmere, but to the steam-ship Tanjore. Complainant had broken up the steam-ship Nizam on the spot now occupied by the steamer Japan. Large pieces of iron and brass did not spoil for twelve months in the water, but they got rusty. Pieces of the steamer Nizam were now lying under the steam ship Japan. They were there for the last seven years. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, saw the place on the 9th July. Accused brought his steamer over the pieces on the 10th July at 10-30 a.m. He had a pilot on the vessel. Complainant saw this personally, and did not put his anchor in the way of his steamer, nor did he put a wire rope across the passage. It was tied from complainant's steamer to the anchor near the Japan on the other side. The pilot said he would cut it if complainant did not remove it.

Re-examined by Mr. Sealy, complainant said accused wanted to come between my steamer and Japan, and pass up, and on the morning of the 11th instant the steamer had passed the complainant's vessel, which was further up the basin. There was a distance of about 25ft. to 30ft. between complainant's steamer and the Japan.

After the evidence of the complainant's partner had been recorded, the case was adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

APPEAL AGAINST A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

IMPERATRIX VS. VISHRAM DHUNJEE.

THIS was an application on behalf of the accused for revision of a decision of Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, who convicted the appellant of criminal breach of trust in respect of a cart-load of bags of rice, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The cart was not taken to its destination, but was unloaded at a ware-house near the Victoria Dock. Mr. Webb convicted and sentenced the cartman, a Mahomedan, who had accompanied the cart and got the bags unloaded, as well as the applicant, Visram Dhunjee, who was in the ware-house during the absence of its owner. Mr. Motilal M. Munshi, on behalf of Vishram Dhunjee, argued the matter before their lordships; who admitted the application, and ordered the record and proceedings to be sent for. Pending the disposal of the application, their lordships released Vishram Dhunjee on bail of Rs. 500.

CRICKET.

ST. XAVIERS' HIGH SCHOOL VS. GOCULDAS TEJPAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The second match in connection with the Bombay High Schools' Athletic Association Cricket Championship, was played on the Esplanade, on Wednesday, between the St. Xavier's and the Gocouldas Tejpal High Schools. The captain of the Xavier's School won the toss and elected to bat. Their innings closed for a total of 60 runs, to which Edward Vas contributed in a dashing style 17, Kerrawalla 15, and De Monte 13. The latter played a steady cautious game, tiring the patience of the bowlers and fieldsmen. Desai and Soparkar trundled for the Gocouldas Tejpal High School side, and they bowled very well indeed. Their fielding also was good, but the Hindu High School team proved very weak in batting, all being disposed of for the small figure of 24. None of them were able to make

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(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 23.

STORMY weather has prevailed at the Presidency during the past week, still further increasing the rainfall to date above the average for the same period; and, upon the whole, the weather and crop reports from the districts are of a more favourable character. In produce there is no amelioration in the position which has prevailed for some time past, and the outlook for the future is not cheering in view of the state of the ruling markets for our chief staples on the other side. Cotton continues to be neglected by shippers here though more wanted by local spinners than it was a few days ago; Seeds have been quiet when not dull with little doing for export; while Wheat has been steady with rather more enquiry from exporters at previous quotations. Rates of Exchange have fluctuated to the extent of 1-16d. in a generally quiet market; but to-day the feeling has become firm at an advance which makes them close 3-32d. above last Thursday evening's level. Three and-a-half per cent. Government Paper is 3-16ths per cent. higher. The new three per cent. Loan has been very successfully floated, and is quoted this evening at 103¾. Money continues easy. Freights have been very quiet at about last week's quotations, but with barely any business doing. In imports, transactions have been upon a very moderate scale, no impetus having yet come from Mofussil buyers; but prices generally are unchanged.

MONEY.—With the money market still easier, the demand for accommodation in commercial circles still more restricted, and the minimum rate of the Presidency Bank at three per cent., the Bank's weekly Statement of Affairs issued on Monday showed an increase in the Cash Balance of over 33½ lakhs, at 306¼ lakhs. This accession to the Bank's funds was due to a large addition to Private Deposits, a considerable diminution in Loans, and a material decrease in Bills Discounted, all the items in the Return (as was also the case in the week preceding) having shown a falling off in trade requirements for money, which aggregated some 27½ lakhs, compared with 11¼ lakhs in the previous week. There was no movement of importance in the position of Government Deposits at the Bank's head office or branches.

Money, meantime, continues easy, and the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay, remains at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail-day the market was steady at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates advanced 1-32d., all round, when some Bank Wire Transfer was placed. The market opened firm on Saturday at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. During the day rates continued to advance, and closed firm. Quiet but steady at opening the following day, rates were quoted at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was quiet, and very few transactions were reported either way. On Tuesday quotations were steady at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There were no Merchants' Bills offering, and only a small business was done in Bank Paper. The Bazaar came out to buy during the day, and rates in some directions declined 1-32d. Yesterday the market was quiet, not to say dull, at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits; and after a moderate business had been done rates became quiet and steady at 1s. 2 5-32d. Demand and Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits, at which they closed, little further business having been reported. In presence, this morning, of advices by wire of sales of 50 lakhs of Council Bills at 1s. 2 3-16d., and an extra half lakh, at 1s. 2¼d., 45 lakhs to be allotted next week, this market opened steady to firm, at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair amount of business doing in both directions, and rates quickly advanced 1-32d., all round. Later on, on receipt of stronger news from Calcutta, rates again moved upwards, and closed firm, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2¼d.
Do.	Telegraphic Tr.	1s. 2 7-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 2 9-32d.
Do.	4 do.	1s. 2 9-32d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 2 5-16d.
Credit	3 do.	1s. 2 11-32d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 2 3-8d.
Documents	3 do.	1s. 2 3-8d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 2 31-32d.
Francs	3 do.	151¼
Do.	6 do.	151½

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak in tone last mail day, and 108 15-16 for Money, with 108 13-16 for Account, were quoted; but at the close a better feeling prevailed, and 1-8 per cent. higher was named in both positions. On Saturday rates were first quoted at 109 1-16 for Cash and 108 15-16 for the Settlement, and remained at this level in a steady market till near the close, when an advance of 1-16 per cent. was established, at which rates left off. The market was quiet on Monday, and 109 for Money with 108 7-8 for Account were quoted throughout the day, rates having closed on the same level. On Tuesday rates were firm in tone without quotable movement, 109 for Cash and 108 7-8 for the coming settlement having been maintained throughout the day to the close. The market was steady in tone yesterday at some advance in rates, 109 1-8 having been quoted for Money and 109 for Account, in which a further advance of 1-16 per cent. was named at the close. To-day, the market has been strong, and rates for 3½ per cents advanced at one time to 109¼ for Cash, 109 5-8 for the coming Settlement, and 109 5-16 for the August Account; but a decline of 1-8th to 3-16ths from these rates was named at the close. The new 3 per cent. Loan is quoted at 103¾.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 2½ per cent. higher at 132½. Port Trust Bonds have advanced Re. 1½, at Rs. 110.

SHARES.—Only a moderate business has been passing in this market during the past week, and any movement which has taken place in the principal line of Mill Scrip has been about as much in buyers' as in sellers' favour. In other lines just a few transactions have been reported, but the market has been steady and quotations rule as they did a week ago, we now note an advance of Rs. 100, in Jubilee; of Rs. 40, in Imperial Cotton; of Rs. 25, in Framjee Petit; of Rs. 20 each in Queen, and Union Spinning and Land; of Rs. 15, in Mahoob Shah; of Rs. 10 each, in Union, and Western India; of Rs. 7½, in David; of Rs. 5, in New Great Eastern; of Re. 1, in Anglo-Indian; and a decline of Rs. 40, in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 35, in China; of Rs. 10, in Sasoon and Alliance; of Rs. 7½, in Mazagon; of Rs. 5 each, in Colaba Land and (Mills, Lukhmidas, and Sun; of Rs. 2½, in Standard. In Presses, New Bezar are Rs. 10 higher; and Mofussil, Re. 2½. In Miscellaneous, Back Bay Baths, have advanced Rs. 10.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Although the Manchester market has shown plain symptoms of a declining tendency, this has had no effect on staple *Grey Goods* here. Stocks on the spot are light as compared with what they were at this time last year, and there has been no hurry on the part of holders to push sales at reduced rates. Up-country buyers are still only operating according to their urgent wants. Prices are generally steady and unaltered. Only a small business has transpired in *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed* Goods, at generally last week's rates. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* during the week have been about 3,500 packages, and of *Locally-made Goods*, some 1,500 bales, the feeling for the latter in the Bazaar being dull, with prices ruling in buyers' favour.

YARNS.—Only a small business has been reported in *Imported Twist* this week, the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged. Of *Local Spinnings*, Sales on the China markets for the week ending on Tuesday morning were about 9,000 bales, without leading to any improvement in rates there. The market here is very firm; and rates are gradually showing an upward movement. Were it not for a scarcity of lots obtainable up to next December, a still larger business would have been done. As it is, about 15,000 bales have changed hands, and the market closes strong at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No.	8s	Mule, As.	4½ to 4⅞	per lb.
"	"	8s	" "	4⅝ " 5	"
"	"	10s	" "	5 " 5⅛	"
"	"	12s	" "	5 1-8 " 5 13-16	"
"	"	16s	" "	5⅞ " 6⅛	"
"	"	20s	" "	6⅛ " 6 15-16	"
"	"	24s	" "	7 1-8 " 7¼	"
"	"	30s	" "	7¼ " 8	"
"	"	40s	" "	8¼ " 8½	"

Below we give our usual half-yearly Statement of shipments of Bombay spinnings to the Far East for the first six months of the present year, compared with those for 1895, and in previous years from 1878, from which it appears that both to China and Japan, there was an excess this year as gains, last in each comparison, the total increase being 50,308 bales.

Comparative Statement showing the shipments of Country manufactured Yarns from Bombay to China and Japan during the six months ending 30th June 1878 to 1896.

Period.	To China (Bales of 400 lbs. each.)	To Japan (Bales of 400 lbs. each.)	Total Bales.
From 1st Jan. to 30th June 1878...	27,528	519	28,047
" " " 1879..	23,218	2,918	26,136
" " " 1880...	31,869	5,269	37,139
" " " 1881...	17,578	2,953	20,531
" " " 1882...	38, 62	4,666	42 428
" " " 1883..	44 329	9,3 8	53,647
" " " 1884..	60, 01	6,807	6 ,808
" " " 1885...	74,890	8,798	83,688
" " " 1886...	99,723	6,893	10 ,621
" " " 1887..	100,797	15,603	116,400
" " " 1888...	120,614	26 071	146,715
" " " 1889...	1,55,855	*23,193	1 ,7,57
" " " 1890..	189,978	11,646	101,619
" " " 1891..	193,287	5,342	198,629
" " " 1892...	185,472	15,870	201,342
" " " 1893..	175, 74	5,324	1 ,,498
" " " 1894...	176,213	7,910	184,123
" " " 1895..	170,460	1, 98	171, 58
" " " 1896...	220,572	1,094	2 2,0 6

* These include 45 bales of 300 lbs each.

METALS.—A decline of 8 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Copper* in a quiet market, and with only a small business reported. *Yellow Metal* has been in moderate demand and steady in tone at previous rates. *Iron* also is in the same position.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of ready *Bengal* Seebpore (s) Coal, at Rs. 12 per ton. *Powell's Duffryn* ex Imaum (s), July shipment, has changed hands at Rs. 22½; and a cargo of *Powell's Duffryn*, August shipment, has been sold at Rs. 22½ per ton. *Tugowa* No. 1 *Japan* ready, has been sold at Rs. 15½ per ton, alongside. The market closes firm. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	... ...	Nil.
West "	... ...	...
Australian	... ...	...Rs. 17½ per ton.
Powell's	... ...	... " 22½ "
Cardiff	... ...	... " 22½ "
Japan	... ...	... " 15½ "
Singarini	... ...	... " 14½ "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—During the earlier portion of the week under review, little business was done in this staple in either direction, the tone of the market, however, having been steady, with only a slight decline in rates. Since then, exporters have been even smaller buyers than before; but local spinners have operated more freely, the feeling remaining steady with prices unchanged. The purchases by the Mills this week sum up about 7,500 bales, consisting of Oomrawuttee and Dholleras descriptions, Bengal, Dharwar, Compta, and Broach, from stock; and they are reported to have contracted for a little Oomra description, for next January delivery. Exporters have not taken more than 1,500 bales, chiefly Bhownuggur, but including a little Oomra, Bengal, and Broach. This evening the market closed steady, with prices on about the same level that they were a week ago.

The official weather and crop reports to hand by wire, on Monday, were generally of a favourable tenor, though the want of rain was being felt in some of the Cotton-growing districts. In the Delhi district, of the Bengal Circle, over 3½ inches of rain had fallen since the date of the last report, which sufficed; and in the other districts of this Circle, where the fall had ranged from 57 to 88 cents, sowing was making good progress or the plants were already flourishing. In the Oomrawuttee Circle there had been a slight fall, and the plants, though flourishing in most of the districts, required more rain at Khangaum and Julgaum. At Broach the crop was flourishing and prospects were good. In the Dhollera circle Cotton-sowing had begun at Veerumgaum and Dhollera, the plants were flourishing and prospects much improved at Wudwan; but at Bhavnagar rain was much needed.

The telegrams to hand this morning, report a generally light rainfall since the date of last advices over the Cotton area, and the plants in a flourishing condition, though more rain was needed in the Sholapore and Virumgaum districts, and was still much wanted at Bhavnagar.

The following are to-day's quotations for fully pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 188—3½	
Do. Fully Good	" 186—3 13-16d.	
Do. Good	" 180—3 23-32d.	
Selatee, Fine	" 176—3 1-8d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 168—3d.	
Khandesh, Fully Good	" 163—3d.	
Oomra, Fully Good	" 178—3 5-32d.	
Dholleras, Fine	" 191—3 13-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 182—3 7-32d.	
Do. Good	" 172 3 1-16d.	
S G Dharwar, Good	" 198 3 13-32d.	
Westerns	" 173—3 1-16d.	
Broach, Fine	" 207—3 5-8d.	
Do. Good	" 200 2¾d.	

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	11,834	7,366	7,612
From 1st Jan. to 22nd July	1,081,241	1,246,603	1,479,443
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	6,669	2,664	3,163
From 1st Jan. to 22nd July	617,909	675,98	740,619
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	3,585	451	1,093
From 1st Jan. to 22nd July	276,393	107,909	125,108

WHEAT has been taken by exporters this week to a moderate extent, and the tone of the market has been steady throughout, no movement having taken place in prices, which remain as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	...	4	9	6 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	...	4	8	6 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	..	4	11	0 "
Red Delhi		4	7	0 "
Hard Yellow		4	5	0 "
Red Ahmedabad		4	6	6 "
Hard Red		3	13	6 "

SEEDS were dull in tone, with a small business passing for shippers' account, at the close of last week, and the price of *Linseed* declined one anna per cwt.; but latterly there has been a rather better enquiry, though the feeling has been quiet, and a partial recovery in rates for Linseed has been lost. We quote at closing this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-9-6 to 6-11-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-4-6	"
Do. Cawnpore	" 7-0-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6-3-0 to 6-5-0	"
Gingelly, white	" 42-0-0 to 43-0-0	per candy.
Do. do,	" 39-8-0 to 40-8-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	29,026	21,012	47,717
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd July	2,848,213	3,830,551	2,530,397
Linseed for the week	14,397	9,924	15,279
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd July	3,152,373	2,518,821	4,978,482
Rapeseed for the week	21,101	16,822	43,333
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd July	772,257	1,880,164	2,990,241
Gingellyseed for the week.	585	600	555
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd July	818,806	720,294	744,243

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent, are as follows:—

	1896. Cwts.	1895. Cwts.	1894. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	27,087	132,193	60,498
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd July	1,241,797	1,971,494	1,400,314
Linseed for the week	69,921	35,328	201,904
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd July	2,592,099	1,995,295	4,463,383
Rapseed for the week	66,805	12,029	66,214
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd July	740,822	1,556,733	2,408,421
Gingellyseed for the week.	900	14,047	.....
Do. from 1st Jan. to 22nd July	1,052,341	1,025,010	835,934

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HARVEY—TONNOCHY—July 12, at St. Simon and St. Jude's Church, Rawalpindi, by the Rev. J. Monk-on, Chaplain of the Forces, Captain John Harvey, Royal Artillery, son of the late E. Harvey, Esq., of Aughrith, near Liverpool, to Alice Mary, daughter of the late Major Valens Tonnochy, 81st Regiment.

DEATH.

CONNELL—July 15, at Mussoorie, Nora, the darling child of Mr. and Mrs. D. Connell, aged 3 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1896.

IT is satisfactory to know that, as we stated yesterday, two official inquiries are being held into the allegations respecting the April voyage of the troopship "Clive" to England. The fact that inquiries are being carried on simultaneously by the Indian Marine department and the Military authorities is a guarantee that all the facts will be elicited as a first step towards a thorough reform. That there is need for a complete overhauling of the Transport system is now admitted on all sides. We have already given at some length the result of independent inquiries, which show conclusively that the Transport Service, alike on land and sea, falls lamentably short of what it should be. Though somewhat reluctant at first to accept as typical the description which appeared in *Truth* of the horrors of a homeward voyage of one of the over-crowded ships of the Indian Marine in April last, we were compelled by the evidence to come to the conclusion that such experiences are of common occurrence, and that the much vaunted Imperial Transport Service is in the same case. We were also able to throw a good deal of light on the shortcomings, to use the mildest term, of the system by which invalids suffering from serious ailments are brought from distant up-country stations in trains possessing no single hospital appliance of any kind. To make the sufferings of the sick folk still more grievous, they have frequently to descend at out-stations and sleep on the ground in over-crowded tents, and without any medical comforts or other food than the ordinary rations cooked by ignorant coolies. This charge does not apply to Deolali—the last resting place before reaching Bombay, where there is a hospital, in which, when not full, the new sick arrivals are properly cared for. But at the remoter resting stations there is no provision of any kind for the care of the sick, whose lot is not made the less forlorn by changes of trains generally involving wearisome delays at intervals during the long journey to Deolali and Bombay. It was not to be expected that a London weekly paper could have any cognizance of these defects in the inland transport arrangements, and no reference has been made to them outside our columns. Our metropolitan contemporary returns to the voyage of the "Clive" under the somewhat startling heading of "Troopship Atrocities." It is curious to find that in England it is the civilian public especially that desire to see the needless sufferings endured by invalid soldiers promptly dealt with and remedied. One would suppose that military men would consider themselves directly concerned in the removal of hardships which injuriously affect their comrades in arms in foreign service. Be this as it may, the important point is that the evidence obtained in England confirms that which has come before us in India, and warrants the conclusion that the condition of things on board the "Clive" on her last homeward voyage was not exceptional. The ship may have been somewhat unusually over-crowded, but there is always over-crowding. There is always insufficient hospital accommodation. No adequate arrangements are made for the care of the sick or for the isolation of cases of infectious disease. The sanitary arrangements are always defective, shamefully defective; the ventilation is scandalously bad, the foul air injuriously affecting the sick and healthy alike. No effective provision is made for the conveyance in decency and comfort of the numerous women and children accompanying the married men.

It would be a great mistake and a grave injustice to impute to the "Clive" exceptional responsibility under these heads. It is only fair to the officers of that ship to reproduce the testimony of a correspondent of *Truth*, who speaks with full knowledge of the subject, having served in both the Army and the Navy. He writes:—"The 'Clive' is the scapegoat, as it happens, but the 'Clive' is not one whit worse than her sisters of the Royal Navy or the hired transports, which for two years have been tried and have proved to be such dismal failures. In one and all the same complaints might be made—insufficient space, imperfect sanitary arrangements, lack of hospital accommodation, &c., &c., &c. In two particulars only I consider, that the hired transports have, from the soldier's point of view, the advantage over troopships (whether Royal Naval or Indian Marine): one is the better married quarters, the other is the amount of fresh water available for troops." It is useless to expect to find proper arrangements on board any of the transports under the existing system. A soldier, who returned recently from Ceylon to Portsmouth in the hired transport "Pavonia," says that he experienced everything set down in the diary of the Sergeant, who went home in the "Clive," and describes the voyage as "thirty-two days' semi-starvation for all on the troop-decks." A passenger in the "Britannia," another hired transport, complains that all the healthy troops were cooped up on the spar-deck, so that there was hardly room to stand up, much less to walk about and take exercise, while the state of the sick who were over-crowded in the forecastle was much worse. A soldier, who came out in the "Sumatra," also a hired transport, and had not read what appeared about the "Clive," gives an experience very similar to that undergone on board that ship: "We received every second day an allowance of bread which—according to the diet scale—should have weighed 1lb. per man. It was served out in loaves, one to each four men, and these loaves averaged less than 3lbs. At the same time there was a grocery canteen on board, where large quantities of bread were sold to the men daily by the under Steward at sixpence per small loaf. . . . The baker also did his little trade in bread—on the quiet. It used to be posted up in troop ships that a soldier buying bread on board was buying his own rations. Complaint was made to our officers, but without result until about a week before arrival at Bombay; and then the sale of bread was stopped. Forthwith the ration of bread increased in quantity. The extra 4oz. of bread, to which the men were entitled with their fresh meat, were never issued. After complaint of the short measure, the allowance of bread (which was never weighed) was nearly doubled. The pudding, for which flour, raisins, suet, and sugar were issued twice a week, was never served up, though small squares of cake, in which such ingredients were to be found, were on sale at a penny each." It is amazing that such practices should be possible on board troopships, whether hired or otherwise. To these and other statements which have appeared in *Truth* no authoritative contradiction has yet been given. The universality of the scandal seems to be admitted, and all that has now to be done is for the public to insist on effective measures being taken without delay to remedy so intolerable a state of things.

We have already indicated the direction which, in our humble opinion, the much needed reform should take. The sick should be separated from the healthy on the railway and at sea, as they are in the barracks and on the field. Invalids, especially when, as is frequently the case, they have to be conveyed thousands of miles to the port of departure, should be sent in railway carriages specially adapted for the use of the sick, and as nearly as possible hospitals on wheels, in charge of trained hospital assistants. A service of the kind would be of the utmost value in time of war for the conveyance of the wounded from the front. For the sea voyage, a certain number of hospital ships would mitigate a great deal of suffering, and save many lives that are unquestionably sacrificed under the present system. The conveyance of the sick and disabled men in hospital ships would do much to prevent the over-crowding of the ordinary transports—so full of danger to the health of even the most robust, to say nothing of the moral injury involved in herding men together in conditions subversive of all ideas of decency and self-respect. Over-crowding is the great evil, from which all the rest flow. Even pilgrim ships, which take passengers less than one-third of the distance to be traversed by troops returning to England from this country, are compelled by law to provide sufficient space to ensure to the passengers the air and ventilation necessary for health in tropical seas. The imagination recoils from the contemplation of such a contingency as the outbreak of an epidemic of fever or cholera on board an over-crowded troopship in the Red Sea. When the sick are carried in hospital ships, and the ordinary transports are no longer over-crowded, such a contingency can be dealt with by the isolation of the first cases in the space set apart for the treatment of casual sickness, instead of being, as now, full to overflowing before the ship leaves the dock.

UNDER the terms of the peace convention provisionally drawn up at Shimonoseki, China agreed to make a fresh commercial treaty with Japan; and Reuter informs us that that document has now been signed. The intimation that the grant of favoured nation treatment given by China is not reciprocated by her late victors refers, we believe, principally to the question of extra-territorial jurisdiction. That is to say, while the Chinamen in Japanese territory will, under the terms of the treaty, be subject to the laws of the land where he resides, the Japanese subjects living in China will be under the jurisdiction of the consular representatives of their own country. This arrangement is the only practicable one at present. It would not do for the Mikado's Government to accord to Chinamen living in Yokohama or Tokio exemption from the operation of laws, which will be binding on European residents when the commercial treaties into which the Island Kingdom of the Far East has lately entered have come into force. It would be a still greater mistake to take from Japanese subjects in China such protection as extra-territorial jurisdiction gives to European residents in the Land of the Mandarins. There is no guarantee whatever that if this protection was taken away, Japanese subjects brought up for offences, real or imaginary, would be dealt with even according to the faulty and semi-barbaric standard of Chinese codes, for it is notorious that in carrying out their magisterial functions the mandarins are a "law unto themselves." Their decisions are based on pecuniary considerations rather than upon legal textbooks. Besides reserving consular jurisdiction over its subjects in China, there is good reason to believe the Mikado's Government has also stipulated that the extortionate lekin dues charged on foreign imports, on their way into the Chinese interior, shall be abandoned, or at least brought within specified and moderate limits, so far as Japanese goods are concerned. The other telegram received from the Far East has reference to the rising which has taken place in Formosa. The message is not strictly accurate in speaking of the rising as occurring among the "natives." It is true that at first the aboriginal inhabitants opposed the change of government, and that a section of them joined the Chinese immigrants in insurrectionary movements. But this soon changed, and instead of joining forces to fight against Japan, the Chinese and the aborigines waged war on each other. The latter appealed to Government for protection, and the authorities have done their best to meet the request. The chief difficulty in restoring order has arisen from the very mountainous and almost inaccessible nature of the greater part of the interior of the Island. It need scarcely be said that no attempt was made while Formosa was in Chinese hands to surmount these obstacles to the enforcement of law and order, by improving the means of communication. The "rising," as it is termed is an internecine warfare between two opposing sections of the population—Chinamen on the one hand, and the primitive inhabitants of the Malay type on the other, and so far as the latter are concerned is not fomented and continued with the object of embarrassing the new rulers of the Island. Side by side with the suppression of disorder, the authorities are taking steps of a more peaceful character to consolidate their rule. The numerous industrial resources of the Island are being developed, roads are being made, and suggested routes for railways are undergoing survey. It is a noteworthy evidence of the confidence of Japanese capitalists in the power of the authorities to bring order out of chaos in the Island that they are quite ready to subscribe capital in a large amount for the Formosan railways. Most of the lines now working in Japan, and all in course of construction, are owned by private companies and not by Government. The question whether the same policy should be allowed in regard to the railway development of Formosa is now undergoing consideration by a Government department in Tokio.

INDIAN Military Law differs in many respects from the law governing the British forces of the Crown, and Captain E. H. Bernard, Cantonment Magistrate of Mandalay, has set himself to indicate these differences. He has published a six hundred-paged text-book for the purpose—"A Text-Book of Indian Military Law" being its title. Indian Military Law is vague and incomplete, and its provisions obscure and contradictory, so that Act V. of 1869 is, according to Captain Bernard, of all Indian Acts, the most difficult of comprehension. Captain Bernard seems to have succeeded in his self-imposed task, and he gives his readers forms of charges, rules of procedure, regulations dealing with courts-martial, and a synopsis of the differences between English and Indian Military Law, besides a vast quantity of useful information for the guidance of those interested in Military Law. Along with this work comes Major Poynder's "Indian Articles of War." No official publication has yet, it seems, been made of the Indian Articles of War as amended by Act XII. of 1894, and the additions therein, given in subsequent General Orders. Therefore, Major Poynder offers a complete edition of these, with an annotated form of proceedings and a copious index. Major Poynder also points out the numerous little differences between the application of Military Law under the Army Act and that practiced in the Indian Army. Both works are published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

THE facts as to the advent of the new railway loan on the money market, yesterday, support the view derived from a perusal of the names of the successful tenderers in Bombay, that the allotments have fallen into strong hands and that in consequence the price of the new paper will steadily rise. The rate yesterday was Rs. 103-12, while in Calcutta no less than Rs. 104 was offered without producing offers. It is reported that the bulk of the loan has been taken on London accounts, which is not surprising when it is remembered the rush there was in Capel Court a few weeks ago after the 2½ per cent. Indian Railway debentures, which offer practically the same security as the loan now taken by the public. Of the twelve crores tendered for, three crores and three-quarters were asked for by Bombay and Madras, while the remaining sum—including almost all the London tenders—was applied for at Calcutta. The interest on converted stock having been guaranteed for a fixed period, this success in floating a three per cent. loan has not affected the 3½ per cent. paper, as would have been the case had Government reserved to itself the power to reconvert its stock at any time. The 3½ per cents. are very strong; the rate rose yesterday, both here and in Calcutta, and will probably continue to rise.

THE Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have passed a rule to the effect "that when an Attorney (other than the Government Solicitor) appears for a prosecutor or prisoner in the Criminal Sessions, the expenses of the witnesses of the party so represented will not be allowed by the Clerk of the Crown unless an order has been obtained from the presiding Judge under Section 554 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, directing the payment of such expenses."

THE enquiry in connection with the grounding of the s. s. Crescent, on the 15th May last, off Beira, on the African coast, was concluded yesterday. The Court having framed charges of negligence against the position and not using the hand-lead, Mr. Brown addressed the Court on behalf of the master. He submitted that the place where the ship went aground was not shown on the Admiralty chart, and the precautions suggested in the charges would not have prevented the accident.

TELEGRAMS.

[BY TELE TELEGRAMS.]

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS MAUD.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The marriage of the Princess Maud of Wales to Prince Charles of Denmark was duly solemnized, to-day. The scene in the Chapel at Buckingham Palace was a most brilliant one.

All the members of the Royal family and many foreign guests were present.

Her Majesty the Queen withdrew after the ceremony, and the Prince of Wales presided at the breakfast, at which the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, and Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were present among others.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES IN CRETE.

Disturbances broke out at Canea, yesterday, necessitating the landing of British, Austrian, and Italian blue-jackets.

The situation in Crete is regarded as serious.

The Christian Deputies are being maltreated by the Benghazis.

THE LANDING OF BRITISH MARINES IN CRETE.

JULY 23.

The landing of British Marines in Crete occurred on the 18th instant.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE ON SOUTH AFRICA.

At a dinner given by the South African Association, last night, at which the Marquis of Lorne presided, his Lordship, in proposing the toast of the prosperity of South Africa, said he believed that the British before long would be as much masters of the Zambesi as they were masters of the Nile.

GREEK INVASION OF MACEDONIA.

Two Greek bands, the total number of which is four hundred men, have entered Macedonia.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

The Liverpool Cup (handicap for three-year-olds and upwards) was run, to-day, with the following result :—

Canterbury Pilgrim	1
Paris III.	2
Spook	3

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 23.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Oriental, with the outward mails of the 17th instant, left here, at 7-30 a.m., to-day.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE TOWARDS HERAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

A small company of Russians have reached Herat from Khuk.

RAILWAYS ON RUPEE CAPITAL.

A statement will be made shortly of the number of applications made since 1893 for the construction of railways in India by private enterprise, on terms promulgated by the Government of India.

The India Office will submit all offers received from English financiers for consideration of the Supreme Government in India.

OPIUM IMPORT DUTIES.

FIFTY PER CENT. REDUCTION.

By the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, his Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to reduce Rs. 50 per chest the duty on Opium imported by land into the Presidency of Bombay for exportation by sea from the port of Bombay.

TRAFFIC IN THE BABUSAR PASS.

Large convoys are crossing Babusar Pass daily, bringing stores for Gilgit and the Banias at Chilas.

UMRA KHAN.

The Amir has decided to grant Umra Khan full liberty on his arrival at Kabul. Umra Khan, who is now at Lahore, has again petitioned the Viceroy for a personal interview before leaving India.

THE AMIR'S REPRESENTATIVE.

It is understood that Sir Salter Pyne will, on his coming visit to England, again endeavour to arrange, on behalf of the Amir, the representation of his Highness in London by an Afghan or an English representative.

CAPTAIN MOBERLY.

Captain Moberly, on special duty in the Gilgit Agency, has been granted one year's furlough to England.

THE LAW MEMBER'S MINUTES.

The Council of the Viceroy of India have unanimously agreed that the official edition of the Minutes of various Law Members of the Viceroy's Council should be entrusted to Mr. Harvey James, the retiring Legislative Secretary.

THE FOXHOUNDS MEET.

POONA, JULY 23.

The first meet of the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds took place, this morning, at Yerrowda. A large number of ladies and gentlemen turned out despite of rain. Sixteen couple of hounds were out under their master, Major Mercer, with Lieutenant Sitwell, the whip, and Captain Penney, the secretary. The hounds looked well and quite fit for work. They first drew at the jail back, which was run, and soon found a jack, and killed it. The hounds then drew for some distance on the Bombay road, and got in line of a jackal, which managed to get into the proximity of a rocky hill, a few yards in front of the hounds, and saved a brush. Most of the ladies rode well throughout, though the ground was heavy. Amongst them were Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Gavin, Mrs. and Miss Newsham Smith, and Miss Wilson.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

PORTSAID, JULY 22.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 23.

French mail steamer Saghalien from Aden arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 33rd instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Sydney, left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday, 22nd instant at 9 p.m., and she is expected here on Monday, 27th instant, at 10 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 1-32

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	[illegible]113⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	94 3-8
Silver	31½

THE RE-ORGANISATION OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

FINAL ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

The Education Resolution is published to-day. The proposals of the Public Service Commission appointed to consider the question are :—

(1) The graded lists of the superior branch should be abolished, due regard being had to the existing incumbents.

(2) Recruitment should be made in England only for principals of colleges and professors in those branches of knowledge in which the European standard of advancement has not been attained in India, and that there should be a smaller number of inspectors than at present.

(3) Recruitment of professors should ordinarily be of specialists, and when practical for a term of years with the power of re-appointment.

(4) Remuneration of officers recruited in England should be fixed with reference to the attainments required and the duties to be performed in each case.

(5) All educational appointments other than those in the graded lists of the superior branch should be filled up locally by the existing mode of recruitment on the principles recommended in the report as to the conditions of the service for the general Provincial Service.

(6) That there should be in each Presidency and the larger Provinces at least one college with a staff of professors capable of teaching up to the highest European standards under a European principal, the same object being kept in view in the smaller colleges as far as practicable, and finally that the insertion of schools and colleges should be carried on by an agency entirely separate from the teaching staff, and recruited from the different services, recruitment being more largely made than heretofore in India.

The resolution is very voluminous, consisting of seventeen distinct Clauses and detailing at length correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India since September 1890. The following is a brief summary of the later Clauses affecting the question.

It has been decided that the plan suggested by the Secretary of State in 1892 shall be adopted. There will be two grades of allowances, Rs. 250—50—500, and Rs. 200—10—250 a month, respectively. Allowances will be strictly personal within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations ; that is, they will be held continuously by officers, whether on duty or leave, subject to the provisions of the leave rules in regard to allowances during the leave, and will not be given to officiating officers.

The Local Governments and Administrations have full discretion to transfer an officer from professorship to inspectorship in the interests of the Public Service.

Headmasters appointed in England are found at present only in the Bombay Service, and it has been decided that their headmastership in that service should be recruited for in England, the pay being Rs. 500—50—750, and that holders of them should be eligible for vacancies among inspectorships reserved for the Indian Service.

All officers appointed in England will be eligible for the more favourable leave rules contained in Chapter 13 of the Civil Service Rules, and will come under the Pension Rules contained in Chapters 18 and 19, modified by Article 44, from the date of this resolution.

It has been decided that no officer now in the graded service should suffer by the re-organization. Every European officer permanently appointed to the graded list will be given the option of coming under the new scheme or of continuing on the graded list ; the officers electing to come under the new scheme counting their past services towards leave and pension ; natives of India being given the choice between continuing in the graded service and entering the Provincial Service.

The Local Governments and Administrations have, however, to provide for temporary vacancies in posts ordinarily filled by members of the Indian Educational Service by appointing members of the Provincial services to officiate.

As the effect of the re-organization is to reduce the Staff officers recruited in India and to augment the Provincial Staff, increases or improvements in the latter may fairly await funds being set free by changes in the graded service.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND OPIUM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, JULY 22.

On information from the opium farmer of Sholapur, a parcel containing ten pounds of opium was seized, this morning, by the abkari inspector at Barsi Road ; also on the 17th July parcels of twenty-eight pounds of opium were seized by a railway constable at Kem, the parcels having been smuggled from Indore. Great credit is due to the opium farmer for his tact and zeal in procuring the detection of these frauds.

PRISONERS PROCURING THEIR OWN RELEASE.

THE SIGNATURE OF A GOVERNMENT SECRETARY FORGED.

The records of the Judicial Department would be searched in vain to discover evidence of a more daring act of forgery than that disclosed yesterday. Four Hindus and one Goan were, a few months ago, convicted by Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, of forgery and cheating in respect of the pay-bill of Colonel Humphrey, Inspector-General of Police, and other charges. The forgery, which was very cleverly done, was brought home to the accused, and they were sentenced to hard labour in the Byculla prison. Up to Tuesday last they were undergoing the sentence passed upon them. The Superintendent of the Prison, Mr. Hall, on that day received a document purporting to be a Government Resolution, worded and made up in a fashion which left not the slightest doubt as to its genuineness. The resolution bore the signature of the Under-Secretary of the Judicial Department, and it directed the Superintendent of the Byculla Prison to release the prisoners. The order, coming as it did to all appearances from the Government, was at once carried into effect, and the prisoners were released. Not expecting this act of roguery would be detected, the released men mixed freely with the public, but their liberty was short lived. On Wednesday night, they went to a native theatrical performance. While they were coming out from the theatre a police jamadar of the A Division recognised the men, and at once arrested two of them. The other two were arrested yesterday morning, by Inspector Sloane in C Division. These four prisoners were yesterday morning examined by the Police Commissioner by Superintendents Brewin and Grennan, and were sent in police custody to the House of Correction. Two of the prisoners were connected with the case of Colonel Humphrey's pay bill, while the others were connected with some other case. They were arrested by the police in consequence of information received from Government by the Commissioner of Police. The Goanese prisoner has not yet been arrested. The Bombay police as well as the poona police are busy making enquiry as to the circumstances under which the forgery was committed.

MR. CARL S. GUNNERY gave a third public entertainment at the Watson's Hotel last night, before a large and appreciative audience. The entertainment was as successful as the previous two, and by special request the Corney Grain's pupil repeated some of the comic songs which he played and sang so admirably on Saturday and Tuesday last.

On the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, the Government of India has sanctioned the following rules for regulating the grant of pensions to Native officers and Non-Commissioned officers of the Upper Burma Military Police, who are recruited from the ranks of the Madras Army. Men who complete ten years' service in the Military Police, will be eligible for pension under the Civil Rules, counting both their past Military and Military Police service), and those who retire with less than ten years' service in the Police will be granted pension on the military scale, according to their rank, for the whole period of their service, that in the Police being included.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Viceroy on his cold weather tour will proceed first to Ulwar, thereafter visiting Oodeypore and Bikanir, Jeypore and Jodhpore before proceeding south to Mount Abu and Baroda.

IT is practically settled that a large camp-of-exercise will be held in the Bengal Command in the cold weather. It will probably be at Jhansi.

MR. T. D. MACKENZIE, I.C.S., has been appointed First Grade Commissioner, vice the Honourable Mr. Nugent, I.C.S.

COLONEL C. W. GODFREY is to act as Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture vice Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S. ; Mr. E. H. Hearn to act as Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey ; Mr. A. G. Hudson to act as Deputy Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey.

SURGEON-MAJOR C. MONKS, to act as Medical Officer to the Kathiawar Political Agency and in charge of the West Hospital, Rajkot, in addition to his own duties as Superintendent of Mahableshwar, during the absence of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. McCloghry, F.R.C.S.

MR. J. MCNEILL, I.C.S., has been appointed Compiler of the General Administration Report for 1895-96.

WE extract from our Lahore contemporary a translation of a poetical account of the subjugation of Kafiristan written at the request of the Amir, from facts supplied by the Afghan Commander-in-Chief. A glorification of the Amir occupies much space, nevertheless a tolerably clear idea of the campaign is given. Ghulam Haider at first tried to cajole the Kafirs into subjection, but while they promised allegiance an envoy who arrived in the Afghan camp stipulated that there should be no interference with their religion. Ghulam Haider was content to temporise and spent several months acquainting himself with the routes into Kafiristan and waiting till the snowfall in the mountains should prevent the possibility of flight by the inhabitants. When the actual advance came the villagers fled and set fire to their homes, and the Afghan spent three days in slaughter and plunder. Later on the Kafirs collected and made a stand in a very strong position at Manda Gul, but Ghulam Haider appears to have outflanked them. At all events they were defeated and the position taken, and the campaign then became a mere chase, the Kafirs being hunted down and ruthlessly put to death. In the end men, women and children came in and openly avowed their allegiance to the Amir and their adoption of the Mahomedan faith, their four chief idols being broken in pieces before their eyes by way of testing their sincerity. At the same time the chief adult males were brought in and kept as hostages, or the more dangerous among them were put to death, the villages were disarmed, the temples were demolished and bands of mullahs were scattered over the country. There can be little doubt, in fact, of the subjection of the Kafirs in the completest sense of the term.

THE Commander-in-Chief will probably leave Simla later than usual for his first cold weather tour, the session of Government being prolonged until the end of October.

MR. C. S. BAYLEY, in officiating charge of the Thugi and Dacoity Department, has proceeded on a month's tour through the Rajputana and Central India States.

NEWS has been received from the Dutch-East Indies that General de Moulin, the newly appointed Governor of Acheen, died last week in Acheen of sunstroke when returning from military duty.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant to Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Seaman, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles, with effect from the date of his retirement from the service in October next, of the unawarded extra pension of £100 per annum for the Bengal establishment of the Indian Medical Service for the year 1896-97.

OWING to Sir Arthur Havelock suffering from cold in the eyes and eyelids, and having been pronounced unfit to travel at present, his Excellency's tour programme has been altered. As at present arranged, he will leave Ootacamund on the 23rd instant and proceed direct to Salem and remain there till the 27th instant going to Coimbatore afterwards. The date of his arrival at Ootacamund is contingent on the length of his stay at Coimbatore.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. R. ELLES, officiating in command of the Lahore district, goes home this week on two months' leave. Colonel V. W. Tregear, Colonel on the Staff, commanding at Moultan, will officiate.

ABNORMAL floods are reported from Kulu. The Fujlati stream which runs into the Beas at Dobi, nearly opposite Nagar, has changed its course, and several small villages have been swept away. The road on both banks of the Beas is blocked and in some places destroyed. Help is being arranged, for it was the flooding of the stream two years ago that caused the Beas to run back owing to a landslip which caused much damage.

MR. J. R. MACONACHIE, Deputy Commissioner Gurdaspore, gazetted to sixteen months' furlough last month, will not return to India. He came to the Punjab in 1872, and few officers were better acquainted with the people, their habits, customs and wants. He is the author of the Delhi Settlement Report—a most valuable compilation, and of "Agricultural Proverbs of the Punjab."

THE Burma-China boundary has still to be demarcated and all the preliminaries connected with the question will be discussed at Pekin between the British Ambassador and the Chinese Government. If these are settled satisfactorily a joint boundary commission may take the field next cold weather.

LIEUTENANT G. F. MACMUNN left Bangipur for Gilgit last week with No. 2 Mountain Battery of the Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery. On arrival the two batteries will manœuvre together for about a week, and then No. 1 now stationed at Gilgit will march down the valley *en route* to Jammu in the autumn. Lieutenant Macmunn has just been successful in winning the silver medal in the Duncan prize essay competition of the R. A. Institution, the gold medal going to Captain J. F. Cadell, Staff Captain, R.A., Eastern District. The subject was the organisation of ammunition columns with reference to the supply of horses, men, and material in action.

THE proposal for a railway in the direction of Nepal, which has always received our support, is about to be given effect to in the shape of the Segowlie-Ruxaul Railway, for the construction of which permission has at last been granted by Government, and a company formed. Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. are managing agents. The capital is ten lakhs of rupees, and the line, it is estimated, will give a return of eight per cent. It will be completed in about eighteen months, and will be worked in connection with the Bengal and N.-W. Railway, the latter receiving 40 per cent. of the gross earnings. Messrs. Spedding and Co. will contract for the line. The prospectus shows that interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum will be paid on shares half-yearly while the line is under construction.

BAREILLY reformatory school was last year taxed to its utmost capacity, in fact a little beyond. It is constructed to accommodate 232 inmates, but for the greater part of the year room had to be found for 239 boys. Still a good standard of health was maintained ; mental and manual training of a serviceable kind was given ; and with the exception of the escape of one of the lads, effected by extraneous assistance, nothing in the nature of insubordination happened. The Superintendent makes one suggestion which we think should have weight with the Government of the North-West Provinces, viz., that boys of a notoriously thieving class should not be admitted to the school, such as the Dalass or basket-makers, who are trained to steal and go on thieving expeditions.

THERE is one tract of country within the confines of Upper Burma which has still to be opened out. This is the district held by the Was, a wild race that are not yet under political control. It is possible that a political officer with a strong escort may visit their country a few months hence with a view to establishing direct relations with the chiefs.

THE *Indian Mirror* writes :—Perhaps next to Rama, the ideal king which India has ever had was Asoka. In one of his edicts, the latter declares :—"All my endeavours have but this one object—to pay this debt to my people. I render them as happy as possible here below. May they obtain happiness hereafter in heaven." This is the one and the great object of the true sovereign whom Hindus regard as a representative of God on earth. The Anglo-Indian Government cannot find a better motto for it than above edict of Piyadasi, if it cherishes the ambition of being loved and revered by the Indian people to the extent of rendering its position in the land safe and abiding.

As the evil of agricultural indebtedness in the Punjab is admittedly serious and forms a favourite text for the jeremiads of Punjab officials, the devout believer may be permitted humbly to conjecture that legislation for this Province may be undertaken before legislation for other parts of India ; but the matter is still entirely in the region of faith. The opinions of local officers on the subject are still coming in, and the special report by the Commissioner of Rawalpindi on the growth of the evil in certain selected districts, where it is supposed to have attained alarming dimensions, has probably not yet got beyond the Financial Commissioner's office. Those opinions and this report, will, of course, be considered by the Local Government before any proposals are submitted to the Government of India.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of a Committee consisting of six officers in all, of whom not less than three—including the President—are to be medical officers, for the purpose of discussing and reporting on the present scale of field service rations and clothing for native troops and followers. The Committee will be empowered to call upon any medical officer for opinion, and to invite any commanding officer to express an opinion in writing should they wish to do so. Surgeon-Colonel G. Thomson, Indian Medical Service, has been appointed President of the Committee, and the Commander-in-Chief will nominate the other members, and will also fix the time and place of assembly.

IT has been decided that all expenditure incurred by the Military Department in connection with the escort accompanying the Political Officer at Sikkim to the Sikkim-Tibet frontier will ultimately be recovered from the Sikkim State.

MR. A. J. HUGHES, to Chief Engineer of the Calcutta Municipality, delivered a most interesting lecture on Monday, on the proposed drainage scheme for Calcutta. Owing to a tremendous downfall of rain which flooded the streets of Calcutta, thus emphasising Mr. Hughes' lecture, it was thinly attended. The lecture brought out two points in a striking manner. The first is, that the scheme is now thoroughly workable, and the second, that the Corporation have a claim against the Government to help them to pay for it, which it will be their duty to insist upon. Mr. Hughes said that the trouble of dealing with the outfall dates from the construction of the Circular Canal, which deprived the drainage of the city of its previous means of escape. It was no doubt necessary to close this channel, but by doing so, the Government made themselves reponsible for the flooding which has since taken place, and it behoves them to help to pay for putting it right. At present the canal area is one of the plague spot of the town with a death-rate of more than fifty per cent. above the average. This state of things, Mr. Hughes declares can no longer be tolerated : "I have no hesitation in saying definitely that it means that administration responsible for the present state of the canal area are as responsible for five hundred deaths per annum in this area as if they had ordered five hundred of our citizens to be shot or poisoned yearly. The necessity for early action is constantly pressed upon you by the residents of the canal area. There is no doubt that if the district is drained and sewered the population and revenue from it will largely increase." In regard to the suburbs, Mr. Hughes was able with full knowledge of the responsibility he incurs to propose relief if possible, even a more substantial kind : "The population living in these districts is now decimated with fever. I will undertake to promise you that proper surface drainage of the suburbs into drains having a depth which may extend to fifteen feet at the outfall will absolutely abolish all dangerous fevers of purely malarial origin in the suburbs." The lecture was illustrated by an excellent map and was followed by a lively speech from Dr. Simpson, who took the opportunity to explain that this was one of the rare occasions on which he found himself able to heartily support a scheme for the drainage of Calcutta put forward by the engineering department. He quoted the annual deaths from fever, which have grown by five thousand since 1891, to show how urgent is the need for improved sewers, and fully endorsed Mr. Hughes' opinion on the subject of the beneficent results to be expected from the proposed works. He added that until an improvement had been effected in the method of disposing of the town sweepings and a Building Act had been passed, the sanitary condition of the town would be unsatisfactory. He defended himself against the charge of neglecting the conservancy, and explained that the duties of a Health Officer were to discover the causes of disease not to look after the sweeping of the streets. Mr. C. Williams then expressed his concurrence in Mr. Hughes' proposals pointing out that the municipality must now find the funds.

THE India Office have laid down a ruling regarding the 1s. 9*d.* rate of pension granted to members of the old Uncovenanted Services which may excite some discontent. It is to the effect that when officers who have taken their pensions change their residence from a silver-currency country to one in which a gold standard obtains, six months shall elapse before the minimum rate of conversion at 1s. 9d. is granted. The idea is of course to lay down a convenient rule of practice when a change of residence from one country to another must be assumed, but the India Office has certainly overshot the line in making six months the period which is to mark such change. The proper plan would have been to make the change of rates as nearly as possible coincident with the change of residence. Six weeks instead of six months should have been more in keeping. The rule, of course, cuts both ways, and in practice it may come to pass that it will only be applied in cases where pensioners change their residence from a gold country to a silver country. Thus an officer who finds that he cannot live on his pension at home may decide to return and settle in India, and in that case he will reap some advantage. It, however, remains to be seen how the ruling will be applied : if it has the effect of cutting down pensions even to a small extent for six months when money gazetted out in this country it should be protested against. One mode of evading the loss would seem to be for officers about to retire to spend the last six months of their service on leave in England—if they can manage to arrange this.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of Mr. Standen as Director of Government Cinchona Plantations, Madras, provisionally till it is decided whether the appointment of the Government Quinologist is or is not to be abolished.

THE *Foochow Echo* of the 13th ultimo says :—"It is somewhat remarkable in the history of this decaying port that at the time of going to press to-day, in the height of the tea season, there is not a single merchant vessel of any kind in harbour."

IT appears from the Bengal Government's Resolution on irrigation operations of Bengal canals during the *rabi* season of 1895-96, that the area irrigated was 123,797 acres against 63,070 acres in 1894-95, showing an increase of 60,727 acres. This increase occurred chiefly in the area irrigated by the Sone canals. There was no demand for canal water in Balasore and Midnapore. The irrigation in the Burdwan and Hooghly districts from the Eden Canal increased considerably during the year from 20 acres in 1894-95 to 1,883 acres in 1895-96. There was no irrigation from the Sarun canals.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JULY 22.

It is a long time since my last letter, but there has been scarcely anything to relate. This season in Belgaum is very much like its predecessors,—very quiet, very languid, very slow. The ladies all complain "there is nothing to do," whilst the men, whose work "is ever with them," find plenty to do, rather too much ! but on the whole jog along pretty comfortably. Last month the badminton tournament, for which there were the usual enormous number of entries, was a great excitement. Miss Palliser and Captain Harrison, East Yorkshire Regiment, were first, and carried off amid much applause and many congratulations the handsome prize given by Mr. Ebden, the Commissioner. Mrs. Bowen and Mr. Green, East Yorkshire Regiment, won the second prize, which was presented by Mr. Hollan, Superintendent of Police. Mrs. Woodward's garden party and afternoon dance, on the occasion of the Mohurrum, was a great success, and decidedly one of the events of the season. The hounds are all doing well, and meet twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays going in very heavy at this time of year, but, in spite of this, large fields turn up, especially on Thursdays, and several ladies, mindless of the early hour and wet weather, are sporting enough to put in an appearance. Anglo-Indian ladies are generally supposed to lead a very lazy life, but I fancy the fair sex in Belgaum would compare very favourably with their sisters in England in all sports and games, such as riding, golf, tennis, badminton, and even by king (which has been so long ignored by ladies in India) is becoming popular. However, in spite of all these games, and the exercise which is afforded, and in which we most of us freely participate, everyone complains that it is difficult to keep one's weight down in Belgaum. I am told that a good conscience, and a mind free from worry, are the things to grow fat upon. This speaks well for our morals, and the state of peaceful rest that we live in. Myself, I am inclined to think the conscience theory has very little to do with putting on weight. Eating and drinking has more to answer for in that direction, and I think there are more dinner parties in Belgaum than any other station in India.

On Friday, the 17th, a cafe chantant, which must be called a very great success, was got up in aid of the Lepers' Home. As a rule these sorts of entertainments fall rather flat amongst English people, but Friday night was certainly an exception to the general rule, and everything went off with a considerable amount of "go." The cafe chantant was held in the badminton courts at the club ; a stage was erected, and tastefully decorated at one end, and the rest of the room was arranged with chairs and tables. At 9-30 the beauty and fashion of Belgaum began to arrive. The whole station turned up in force, and scarcely anyone was absent. There were five fair waitresses, who all looked charming in black dresses with white muslin aprons, and fichus, and the most intoxicating little caps you ever saw, and the fair ones further tried to intoxicate us by handing their dainty little order books so persistently and so often, and in such a bewitching manner, that it speaks well for our strength of mind that we went home sober men. The names of the waitresses were Miss Beaman, Miss Enid Beaman, Miss Murray, Miss Palliser, and Miss Swainson. A very good programme of music was gone through. The members of the ladies' string band, Mrs. Mercer, Miss Palliser, Miss Swainson, and Mrs. Palliser, gave a very creditable performance to open the ening. Mr. Kappy's song was well rendered, and much applauded. Mr. Cobb, East Yorkshire Regiment, sang the beautiful ballad, "Oh promise me," in a very pleasing manner, and was loudly encored. Mr. Edward, C. S., sang "Tell her I love her so" very sweetly. And that always popular song, "The Boys of the Old Brigade," sung in a bright and cheery manner by a gunner, was very much appreciated and encored. There were several comic songs sung in character, which caused a good deal of merriment, and some glees went well and received well-deserved applause. Mrs. Palliser and Miss Murray played the accompaniment during the evening. The entertainment was not brought to a close till midnight, and everyone stayed till the end, well satisfied to their having enjoyed themselves. Captain Harrison and Mr. Lushington, who got up the cafe chantant, and made all the arrangements, must have felt gratified by the successful manner in which it went off. I understand, too, that a considerable sum of money was taken which will be handed over for the Lepers' Home. The race week, which is to commence on the 23rd, is already being talked of, and looked forward to. I hear that invitations are being issued for a fancy ball to be given by the Civilians, theatrical and other entertainments are being got up, and all that is left to be desired and hoped for is fine weather.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Caledonia, Captain W. A. Andrews, will sail to-day for Marseilles, Brindisi, London, and Gibraltar, with English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Adamson, Miss
Anderson, Mr R R
Anderson, Lieut A L
Allen, Miss
Ascher, Mr H
Boss, Mr and Mrs
Blackwell, Mr A W
Bhavsa, Mr G A
Burton, Major M C
Bagnell, Mr H W J
Beriston, Mr W
Bavie, Col M M
Bonjo, Major and Mrs
Barisley, Mr R J
Cumming, Mr
Cowley, Major J N
Black, Mr A H
Dunshaw, Mrs
Dunsterwall, Mrs
Dugalate, Mr and Mrs H C
Deans, Mr R R
Dobbs, Mr E
Daly, Miss
Elles, Brig-Genl E R
Fitzgerald, Mr
Farquharson, Mr. E G
Fasken, Major C
Farquar, Mr C G
Fiehner, Mr G F P
Fabricius, Miss
Felgate, Mr T P H M
Grigg, Col E E
Grants, Major C
Godfrey, Mr and Mrs
Goodwin, Mr S
Gooset, Miss
Gordon, Mr Evans
Gough, Capt H de La P
Gates, Mr F C
Gorges, Lieut E H
Hunt, Capt V E
Harry, Mr J
Howard, Mr E A
Hill, Mr A M
Hogg, Genl and Mr G
Henderson, Mr H J Hume
Howes, Mr F T
Jugo, Lieut W. G.
Jacson, Mr G T
Jones, Capt G G J Sutton
Knyvett, Mr C F
Kunsleville, Major K S
King, Mr C M
King, Mr E J
King, Lieut G C
Kelawalla, Surgeon-Major and child
Keene, Mr P
Lawrence, Capt H D
Lloyd, Mr J E B
Lloyd, Mr C V
Lewes, Major Genl H C
Lesks, Mr A
Lubbock, Lieut G
Macausland, Mr S M
Mackworth Young, Mr and Mrs infant and child
Moore, Surg-Capt P
Merew, Lieut B M M Tod
May, Mr S
Moon, Capt W G
Mertill, Lieut-Col W C
Martini, two Misses
Mann, Mr M N
MacKintosh, Mr A
Middmont, Major and Mrs
Maidment, Miss
Macpherson, Mr F G
Moore, Mr
Macdonald, Mr K
Napier, Mr A B
Orr, Mr J G
Olivant, Miss
Oakes, Mr M W L
Ollivint, Sir E C K
Ogilvy, Lieut
Powell, Mr D F J
Paterson, Mr R B
Pollock, Major J H
Peet, Mr F J
Pitcher, Col D G
Pirrie, Lieut F N
Queripel, Vety Lieut Col R E and son
Ryan, Mr G M
Ross Scott Mr
Reid, M F W
Routh, Lieut-Col W R
Reid, Mr W
Stewart, Mr H
Spencer, Surg-Col & Mrs L D
Smith, Mr C A
Stephen, Surg-Col A
Standson, Mr B O
Symington, Mr J H
Sherwood, Capt H J
Storrn, Mr J M
Stevens, Lieut W M C
Smith, Mr V A
Skinner, Mr J A C
Smith, Lt and Miss F S
Stevens, Capt G B
Sowden, Mr C
Stone, Mr and Mrs E H
Shepherd, Mr
Sibthorpe, Surg Genl C
Stuchey, Mr R S
Sharp, Mr H A
Sechiuri, Mr
Thompson, Capt R
Thompson, Miss G
Tate, Lieut-Col M R
Tandy, Col H S
Thomson, CB, Surg-Col G
Tozee, Mr
Webster, Capt T
Weston, Mr J S
Western, Major and Mrs C T
Williams, Vet Lieut G M
Watson, Lt T C, Mrs and child
Wyndham, Mr P
Williamson, Mr R M

FOR BRINDISI.

Alexander, Mr
Birch, Capt J R
Biggwither, Col and Mrs
Badcock, Lieut F F
Buyers, Mr and Mrs
Bansi Dhar, Mr Pandit
Cowling, Mr
Copeman, Capt
Daly, Mr F C and Mrs
Francis, Mr F W, Mrs and child
French, Mr, Mrs and infant
Fernandez, Mr J F
Fry, Capt
Handcock, Mr C F
Hewetson, Mr J
Hunter, Col J M
Lock, Col W
Murry, Mr Alex
Ormsly, Mr and Mrs
Penny, Mr E
Robertson, Mr H C
Stevenson, Miss
Stewart-Wynne, Lieut O
Sergeant, Capt J R B
Tickner, Mr
Wilson, Mr B P

FOR LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Bird, Mr C P
Buckland, Mr
Brown, Lady Murilo
Beverley, Mrs
Buck, Lieut
Bell, Mr J Kear
Cossin, Mr R T
Cook, Mr D
Cant, Major J M
Chapman, Lieut L J
Dixon, Mr F T
Dundas, Mr R
Ernsthausen, Mr and Mrs
Ernsthausen, Mr S
Fo berry, Mr A C
Faulhorn, Mr
Grosvenor, Mr G and Mrs
Gore, Major O
Hewet, Mr J P
Hill, Mrs
Harry, Lieut W S J
Hunter on, Mr E P
Ivy, Mr
Krauth, Mr Lo
Luce, Col H C E
Lewis Hall, Major Mrs and infant
Lawson, Mr
Lockhardt, Lt ut, H C
Longbin, Mr
Mosley, Mr T
Mort-n Capt
Macdonald, Mr
Major, two Misses
Monteath, Mr J
McIver, Mr J
Neale, Mr C G
Nicholson, Mrs L
Neill, Dr
Pogson, Mr
Pochin, Capt R N
Palmer, Master
Ringrose, Miss
Rushton, Mr W H
Robinson, Mr C T
Rigold, Mr B
Roberts, Mr M G
Starling, Mr M H
Smith, Mr and Mrs Ross
Smith, Mr O E
Sullivan, Mr Frederick
Simmonds, Mr E B
Smith, Miss
Shillidy, Mr J
Smith, Mrs J
Thrustane, Mr and Miss
Tickner, Mr
Thomas, Capt
Traill, Capt T H
Winn, Mr
Wood, Rev T M H and Mrs
Wallace, Mr Jas
Wild, Mr C E
Whittle, Mr A T
Wingate, TSC, Major G
Walker, Mrs H C
Woodcock, Miss K
Williams, Mr C T
Young, Miss Mackworth

FOR LONDON.

Roy, Mr

FOR GIBRALTER.—Capt Mendora.

FOR PORTSAID.—Mr Chaspopula.

THE CONQUEST OF KAFIRISTAN.

THE following is a literal translation from the Persian of Mirza Sher Ahmad of Jellalabad, one of the court poets of the Amir Abdur Rahman. The poem is described on the title page as "A pleasant pamphlet in poetry dealing with interesting subjects and containing very nice and sweet couplets, named 'Fateh Nama-i-Kafiristan' (conquest of Kafir's country), by Mirza Sher Ahmad of Jellalabad, who is an ornament of religious meetings."

"Oh morning breeze, carry this good tidings to the King, nay to all the Muhammadans of every country and city, that by the grace of God and the light of Muhammad's teachings, and the assistance of the high ranked King and the bravery and good management of the officers in command, and the great exertions and exploits of the victorious army, the country of Kafirs called Kamuz and Kastur which, as regards strength was stronger than a wall of metals, and was never conquered by any of the great kings up to the present, has been now, together with the whole of the Kafirs' land brought all at once under subjection of the Mnhammadan king who is equal to Alexander in pomp and to Darius in power. Now the Muhammadan religion has got its footing there and the orders of Muhammadan King obeyed throughout the country, and all the temples and idols are burnt to ashes. The detail of all this will be long, so I would like to give a brief description of it in poetry. The great Emperor Abdur Rahman Khan, who holds as high a position as the sky, and administers justice, and is wide awake and a patron of religion, and is as powerful a King as Jamshaid, and keeps his seat on the throne of the Mohammadan prosperity, and is a great supporter of the Mahammadan religion, and is a devoted servant of God, and the brightness of whose sword appears all over the world as that of the sun, and the stroke of whose sword is heart-rending to the wealth of Prussia and Russia, and who is a victorious King devoted to the cause of religion and who cherishes religion, and is fond of justice, and has got great men of the world in his service, and whose firmness is well known in the four corners of the world, has always been anxious to catch hold of the Kafir tribe and the innovators ; and he, therefore, ordered his first officer in command to clear the country of ill-doers, as one does a garden of its thorns.

"The officer in command, named Ghulam Haider, resident of Charakh, who is well known from Kabul to India for his bravery, and is unrivalled in the world for courage and strength, started accordingly with a strong army and marched towards the intended place with all readiness. He was then guided by the kindness of God and assisted in his determination by the great leader of the religion. His victorious banner having started from Asmar, reached Sau and stayed there for a few days as firmly as the pole star. He then sent to the various tribes of the Kafirs messages consisting of invitations to the Muhammadan religion and the orders of thinking, so that they may come under his rule and enjoy peace under his protection. Some of the reliable persons from among those tribes came before him. He gave them a very kind reception, and won their gratitude by bestowing great gifts on them. Calling them by the name of uncivilised dogs, he told them that they should not make any delay in embracing the Muhammadan religion, and that they will escape sword and the vicissitude of life if they be converted to the said religion willingly. He added that, failing this, the victorious army which was there with him would, with the help of God, exterminate all the infidels. In reply to the above they spoke to the officer in command, that they had no objection to obeying the King's order, but they should be allowed some time, so that they might consult with their relations and the rest of the tribe on the subject. Those persons then left the presence of the

PARSI CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In his interesting cricket notes your correspondent, "Batsman," stated, a few days back, that there is a strong feeling in the community against the importation of mofussil Parsi cricketers in the Parsi vs. Presidency match. Such a feeling, if it exists at all, must be due to the blind stupidity of a few so-called cricketers. I, along with many others, have always been under the impression that the Europeans have been playing against all Parsi cricketers, though, no doubt, until last year, no mofussil Parsi was selected. This has apparently been due to the fact that the merits of mofussil Parsi cricketers were not known. But it seems to me to be the height of absurdity to attempt to lay down a hard and fast rule, excluding each and every mofussil Parsi cricketer, however eminent he may be. It is time that this bare-brained notion should be knocked out of the heads of these mooncalves; and the community has a right to ask Mr. Tata to give a prompt explanation. Instead of wasting their time in such childish wrangles, it would be better if these people set themselves to improve Parsi cricket by removing many glaring faults. In the first place, I think there should be a rule prohibiting Parsi cricketers from playing from more than one club. At present the so-called Association matches are nothing but so many scratch matches in which no interest is evinced. The whole thing, in short, is a farce. I think the Parsi Gymkhana executive and Mr. D. J. Tata should at once take the matter in hand, whatever the opposition may be from a few interested busybodies.—Yours, &c.,

July 23. R. N. M.

NOTES FROM KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JULY 23.

OUR railway station, yesterday evening, presented an animated scene on the occasion of the departure of our Political Agent, Major J. W. Wray, who, with Mrs. Wray, sails in the Caledonia for Marseilles on Friday. Universal satisfaction was felt when, three months ago, Major Wray was appointed to this important political post. He has served for many years as assistant in the Southern Maratha Country: the Chiefs know him and appreciate his worth. They know that the advice he gives them is straight, single-minded, and honestly meant for their welfare. They admire him as a good sportsman and genuine specimen of a manly Englishman. Great regret was felt that failing health has necessitated a visit for a few months to Europe; and hearty wishes were expressed by one and all, as they bid good-bye, that Major and Mrs. Wray would return at Christmas in restored health to exercise their genial and beneficial influence in this part of the country. Captain Congreve-Schneider, Assistant Political Agent, is in charge of the Agency pending the arrival of Mr. Morison, I.C.S., who is being transferred from Porebunder.

THE KARACHI SMALL CAUSE COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am informed by one who, I presume, speaks with no uncertain sound upon the subject, that the High Court of Bombay has lately been induced to interfere in the matter of the ruinous rates of interest charged by professional money-lenders of Karachi upon monitary loans advanced by them to needy borrowers, and that this intervention bids fair, more or less, firstly to relieve the latter class from the greedy clutches of Cormorants, who live comfortably and acquire large fortunes in a comparatively short time at the cost of the very life's blood, so to speak, of victims who, when they easily catch, and, secondly, to bind the judge of a Civil Court down to some tangible rules in dealing with such cases, and which at present does not unhappily appear to exist. The rates of interest, or to more correctly put it, usury, usually charged by the Karachi money-lenders on pecuniary loans are two, three, and four annas per rupee per mensem, sometimes more, and not unseldom eighteen or fifty per cent. per mensem, and the unfortunate victims in such transactions seem to be left entirely to the tender mercies of the court. Here is an illustration in point for the edification of the honourable judges of the Bombay High Court. A money-lender instituted an action against me, only the other day, for Rs. 150, being part of a bond executed by me for Rs. 340 plus Rs. 316, being the interest due thereon for a period of five months at annas three per rupee per mensem, as stated on the bond. When the case came up, I asked the court to reduce the interest on the ground that it was simply ruinous, and the judge, accordingly, passed a decree, allowing only one anna per rupee per mensem. So far so good. A fortnight or so subsequently, however, at the instance of the judgment creditor, a prohibitory order was issued against the moiety of my salary, but which, consequent on an error in my initials, was returned to the court as inadmissible. I was then served with notice to attend the Small Causes Court in view to remedy the same. And for no stronger a reason than because I failed to do so, not having been able to obtain the necessary leave to attend court, the judge, altering his original judgment in the case, enhanced the rate of interest he allowed at one annas per rupee to annas three per rupee per mensem, thus exceeding the sum decreed at first by no less than Rs. 150, and all because I did not attend his court, which, however, I submit, that I was at liberty to do or not to do. This is the first time in my experience that I have known a judge to adopt such arbitrary procedure. I purposely sign my name to it, so as his Honour of the Small Cause Court here might know that I am not appearing in a questionable way, nor am I afraid of exposing the truth. Trusting you will afford this a little space in your columns.—Yours, &c.,

Karachi, July 16. C. M. HOWATSON.

THE CINEMATOGRAPHE.

THE difficulties which beset the production of living pictures by the Cinematographe when it was first placed on the stage of the Novelty Theatre, have now been obviated, and the exhibitions that have taken place in the theatre this week have been quite successful. Amongst the more recent of the photographic pictures presented may be mentioned a view of the old harbour at Marseilles, which no doubt people who are leaving by the Caledonia to-day are hoping to see in reality in less than a fortnight; "a Match at Trick Track;" "Burning the Rubbish," a process which is participated in by a very attractive young lady; and "Watering the Garden." In the latter scene a boy plays the gardener the trick of treading on the hose, and when the man looks at the plug, removes his foot, and the water is squirted on the gardener's face. For this prank the youth is chased round the garden, and caught and punished. The operatives leaving the factory at Berlin walk out in a way that it would not be seen at Manchester or Bolton, where it is not the custom for the men to leave the female operatives to walk home by themselves. "A Foggy Day in London" and "the Cinematographe in London" are both very good views of the many-sided life of the great metropolis. The Cinematograph will be exhibited again to-night, at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m., the programme being different on each occasion.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The annexed form contains information regarding the circumstances of teachers employed in the Primary Schools (Gujarati) of the Joint Schools Committee. This information will be useful to the members of Corporation at the time when they consider the bye-laws of the Joint Schools Committee, and the application made by the Managing Committee of the Teachers' Association.—Yours, &c.,

C.

	(12) Boys' Schools.	(7) Girls' Schools.	Total.
No. of teachers	62	30	92
Amount of salaries paid to teachers	Rs. 1,350	Rs. 315	Rs. 1,665
Married teachers	53	15	68
Unmarried teachers	6	12	18
Widowers	3	...	3
Widows	...	3	3
Persons to be maintained by the teachers	270	59	329
No. of teachers died after 1895	16	2	18
Average age of teachers died after 1890	35	35	35
Rent paid by teachers	395	91	486
No. of children of the teachers	62	24	86
Formation of the children of the teachers—			
Gujarati	37	18	55
English	18	6	24
Not learning	7	..	7
Teachers—			
Parsis	1	13	14
Gujarati Hindus	61	16	77
Mahomedans	...	1	1
No. of teachers who go many Rs. 10	31	14	44

Female teachers usually live with parents, so the amount of rent in girls' school appears to be too small. There are twenty female teachers.

GROUNDING OF THE S. S. CRESCENT.

A MARINE COURT-OF-ENQUIRY.

THE Marine court-of-enquiry, consisting of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, (president), Captains Phillips, McFee, Neil, and Barton, appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the grounding of the Crescent, off Beira, on the African Coast, on the 15th May last, resumed inquiry yesterday. Mr. Bowen, solicitor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Brown, solicitor, appeared for the master of the Crescent.

Mr. Ritchie, the chief engineer, was called and examined as to the stoppages and speed maintained by the engines at different times on the 15th subsequently when the ship got off after the stranding, and followed the King's boat to Durban.

Mr. Bowen here concluded evidence for the Crown.

The court thereupon framed charges against Captain Castel, master of the Crescent, of not verifying his position and of not using the hand-lead in taking soundings while nearing the land.

Mr. Brown next called the captain for the defence. He deposed that, although the Admiralty chart shown to him was on a larger scale than the one he had on board, yet the place where the Crescent struck was not shown therein. In the Admiralty chart there was a tree marked, which he sighted shortly before she grounded. The third officer, Hassam, who had made a note of the position of the bay, and who had subsequently lost his note-book, died three days ago.

Mr. Brown, for the defence, called attention of the court to the legal aspect of the case. He submitted his views with great deference to the members of the court, who, he observed, had the matter more within their knowledge than himself. There was, he pointed out, no question as to the facts so far as it related to the casualty, but as far as the master was concerned; the matter fell under the section of the Merchants' Shipping Act which related to the suspension or cancellation of certificates of masters or mates, owing to loss, abandonment, or serious damage caused by their wrongful act or default. He submitted, however, that it was by no wrongful act or default of the master that serious damage was caused to the ship. That would have been the case only in the event of a master having intentionally run a ship ashore. Moreover, the court could not under the circumstances hold that serious damage was caused by his wrongful act or default. The two circumstances in the charges framed against the captain of not taking all possible positions and of not using the lead had nothing to do with the couching of the master's certificate, for his having used all possible means of ascertaining his position of his going three miles out at sea had very little to do with his going ashore. The captain was three miles out at sea. Whether that fact was taken from him as to where he was, or otherwise, it showed embodied in the chart that he had plenty of room and water at the place where the ship ran ashore. Speaking as a landsman it appeared to the learned solicitor that the position the master was in would have nothing to do with something that was happening on board. Soundings were frequently taken, and if there was an error of judgment committed by the captain, that, he submitted, did not cause the Crescent to go on a "marked" patch even on the Admiralty chart which was corrected up to January last. No patch was shown at the place where the vessel grounded, which, in other words, meant that it was not known even to the surveyors of Admiralty. The patch was about four miles from the coast. Therefore, not taking precautions about things unknown could neither be described nor held as a wrongful act. Wrongful act was a relative expression including several degrees of ommissions between monstrous and trivial, and was only applicable in cases of absolute disregard of life and property. If the court held that the master committed wrongful act it would have to hold that the nondoing of an act indicated the recklessness which constituted a wrongful act. Mr. Brown then addressed the court as to the legal aspect of the case with illustrations.

Mr. Bowen cited from Merton authorities to show that the setting of wrong courses and the neglecting the use of the lead were wrongful acts.

The enquiry having been concluded, the president announced that the court would deliver its decision on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Brown enquired if copy of such proceedings were supplied to the Board of Trade at Home?

The president replied they were printed and forwarded.

THE NESBITT-MAROLLY CASE.

THE following is the judgment of Mr. Wells, District Judge of Agra, in the defamation case of Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt versus Mr. Marolly: "The applicant, George Nesbitt, 57 years of age, who has retired from the Medical Department after 30 years' service, has charged A. Marolly with defamation under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, and insult intended to cause a breach of the peace under Section 504. It appears from the statement that the applicant had professionally attended the Marolly family in consultation with Mr. Keene, and in the course of this attendance his eye had fallen approvingly on Miss Brady, aged 16, Mrs. Marolly's daughter. The young lady saw the impression she had made, for on the 29th January she wrote:—'Dear Mr. Nesbitt, I herewith send you sweets. Read for yourself. All well and hope to find you the same.—Your affectionate Lizzie Brady.' The sweets conveyed to the lonely heart of the veteran the hope of much happiness, and he wrote to Mr. Marolly asking permission to pay his addresses which was promptly granted. Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt next communicated with Miss Brady, who replied in touching terms, fervently hoping that the jewel which she was about to affix to her crown might not hereafter be changed into dross.

On the 2nd February he wrote:—'Lizzie, my fondest,—Don't be angry, put this money in the Poor Box for self, that we may have some divine blessing upon our coming union. Pray for me also, my fawn.—Ever your loving George.'

Next day, Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt gave the young lady two jewels which, according to him, were not by any means dross, but substantial gold bangles worth Rs. 300. It is not unusual for lovers to make handsome presents to their fiancees, and a letter from Mr. Marolly's counsel shows that Miss Brady and her mother not unnaturally understood the bangles to be a betrothal gift, but Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt states that he had given them with a reservation that they were to be returned if the marriage did not come off. After a few days of courtship, during which it appears from the letters on record that Miss Brady employed herself in driving about and sending the ticca-gharry-men for their hire to Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt, a little rift appeared within the lute. By the 10th February relations were strained and on the 20th Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt suspected his betrothal loans had been pawned, and wrote to Miss Brady a sympathetic and diplomatic letter, asking her to let him redeem them, but not getting a satisfactory reply he wrote to her father on the same day withdrawing from his engagement with Miss Brady and leaving the chance of gaining her heart to a better and worthier man. In reply he received a letter from Mr. Marolly couched in insulting terms, to the effect that he was contriving difficulties, was a man of very low principles, bad and wicked, and that he (Mr. Marolly) would rather see his stepdaughter in her coffin than disgraced by connection with him (Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt), who had basely taken advantage of his being permitted to pay his addresses to the girl to endeavour to entice her to elope with him. This letter is the subject of the present charge. The Cantonment Magistrate discharge the accused on the ground that this letter does not amount to defamation, although the charge of enticing was communicated to Mr. Keene in the presence of Mr. Duke. The Magistrate has also held that Mr. Marolly did not intend that his letter should cause a breach of the peace. I cannot agree with these views, as Mr. Marolly informed two persons that the complainant had tried to entice away his daughter. The statement if false is distinctly defamatory. Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt's behaviour throughout this affair, though somewhat silly, does not appear to have been dishonourable. He evidently intended to marry the girl until he became disgusted by being sponged on and finding his betrothal gifts had been pawned. As to the charge under Section 504 I do not see what evidence was necessary beyond the letter itself. If this charge of trying to entice the girl away is false, the letter would obviously infuriate any man whose intentions were honourable, and if he had any physical strength or courage tempt him to assault the writer. Finding the Cantonment Magistrate's order of discharge under Section 253 (c) of the Penal Code not to be justified, I under Section 437 (c) direct the District Magistrate to have further inquary made into the case."

THE other day the Head of a Government Department in Writers' Buildings had occasion to send a small parcel home to Ireland, and, as usual, gave it to the chuprassi to take to a post office not a hundred miles distant. A few minutes later he received the following official communication from the Babu Post Master:—"Sir, please let me know whether Ireland should be treated as within the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom and oblige." It is a delicate question. We refer the Post Master to Mr. John Redmond.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the cuain ofttting; teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d per bottle.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE annual general meeting of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute was held, yesterday evening, in the hall of the Library, Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel G. Waters, president of the Institute, in the chair. The following are the extracts from the annual report of the committee of management:—

During the year the following office-bearers resigned:—Presidents.—Mr. H. A. Acworth, I.C.S. and Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I.C.S. Vice-Presidents.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lt.-Col. G. A. Macpnachie, M.D. and Major B. Scott, C.I.E., R.E., A.I.C.E. Directors.—Mr. W. M. Bell and Mr. C. E. Palmer. Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. W. G. Page. The following gentlemen were elected to fill existing vacancies:—Surgeon-Lt.-Col. G. Waters, as President; Mr. W. L. Harvey, I.C.S., and Mr. J. Wallace, C.E., as Vice-Presidents; Mr. C. O. James, C.E., Mr. A. S. Sassoon, and Mr. G. S. Curtis, I.C.S., as Directors; and Mr. J. P. Cornforth, as Honorary Treasurer.

Mr. S. E. Moses was admitted a life member of the Institute during the year under review.

On the 31st March 1893, there were 111 life members, excluding the 14 who had died in previous years, but whose names were only removed from the roll of members in the year under review; 6 honorary life members and 253 ordinary or quarterly members. The number of members last year was 124, 6, and 245, respectively. The following is a statement in the usual form, comparing the number of members on the 31st March 1895 with 1896:—

	1894-95.						1895-96.					
	Europeans.	Jews.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.		Europeans.	Jews.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.		
Life Members	33	15	9	2	6		33	14	8	2	54	
Honorary Life Members	6	..	..	..	..		6	..	..	..	..	
Ordinary Members	195	9	6	3	3		214	9	6	2	12	
	231	24	15	5	9	284	253	23	14	4	76	370
						375						

From the above table it will be seen that there is an increase by eight in the number of ordinary or quarterly members.

Three hundred and four visitors made use of the Reading Room and Library; the number last year was three hundred and fourteen.

The number of books added to the Library during year was 315. It was made up as follows:—Books purchased of general interest and for the Barkley and Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit Memorial Funds and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Endowment Fund 25; Novels 115; Presented by Government, Learned Societies, &c. 175, total 315.

From the return of a week's issue shown below, it will be seen that the number of books in circulation during the year is larger than that of the previous year, which was 721.

Classified Return of Books issued from the 31st January to 7th February 1896.

Subject. Room A.	Old.	New.	Total.
Biography	17	3	20
Oriental Subjects	8	2	10
Educational	8	3	11
Religious	5	2	7
Architecture	23	4	29
Military and Naval	17	5	22
Essays and Lectures	31	3	34
Poetry	3	3	28
Science and Philosophy	23	3	26
Banking and Commerce	4	1	5
Agriculture	8	1	9
Natural History	8	2	10
Voyages and Travels	47	10	57
History and Antiquity	36	2	38
Total	252	43	295
Room B. Novels, Romances and Tales	350	95	445
Room C. Works of Reference	14	4	18
Room D. Law, Medicine and Reports of Learned Societies	4	3	7
Grand Total	620	145	765

At the close of the year the Library contained 11,709 volumes exclusive of the old magazines and periodicals set apart for sale by the order of the Committee. The number of old and new books circulated during the year was 39,780. The average number of books issued per day was 127.

Eighty-nine English, Continental, and Indian newspapers, magazines, &c., were taken in during the year and circulated 20,592 times. The average number of issues per day was 66.

Three lectures were arranged for delivery during the Session 1895-96. The course comprised—1st, by Mr. J. Wallace, C.E. Subject—"The Travels in Caucasus and Circassia." 2nd, by the Hon'ble, Mr. Justice J. Jardine, I.C.S. Subject—"Anglo-Indian Poetry." 3rd, by Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. G. Waters. Subject—"Bombay the Beautiful." The Committee take this opportunity of specially thanking, in the name of the members, the gentlemen who so kindly delivered these lectures. No changes were made in the staff during the year under review. The Committee have the pleasure in placing on record their continued appreciation of the manner in which the duties have been carried out by Mr. Quanbrough and the staff under his superintendence.

Lecture Hall.—The Lecture Hall Building Fund now stands as follows:—"The Silas E. Sassoon presentation." One 4 per cent. Port Trust Bond Rs. 5,000. Six 5 per cent. Municipal Debentures Rs. 6,000. One 4 per cent. Port Trust Bond Rs. 500. Cash balance in the Bank of Bombay and the National Bank of India Rs. 510-13-4. Endowment Fund (including cash balance in the Bank of Bombay and the National Bank of India Rs. 2,772-12-10) Rs. 7,878-12-10, total Rs. 16,889-10-2.

Election of office-bearers for 1896-97.—The following office-bearers retained their seats on the direction:—Directors.—Mr. S. E. Sheilim, Mr. A. F. Tanner, Mr. R. Watson, Mr. Vandravandas Purshotandas, and Mr. G. Lund. The following office-bearers retired but were re-elected:—President.—Surgeon-Lieut-Col. G. Waters. Vice-Presidents.—Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A., M. Inst., C.E., M.S.A.; Mr. W. L. Harvey, I.C.S., and Mr. J. Wallace, C.E. Directors.—Captain M. Bean, R.I.M., Mr. C. O. James, C.E., Mr. A. S. Sassoon, and Mr. G. S. Curtis, I.C.S., Mr. A. S. Savage, was elected a Director by the general body of subscribers. Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. J. P. Cornforth. Honorary Secretary.—Mr. R. A. A. Jenkins (on leave). Officiating Honorary Secretary.—Mr. H. F. Weston.

Purchase of Books.—The amount expended under this head is Rs. 893-12-8, being Rs. 124-11-8 more than last year.

The Committee having granted an increase of pay to the members of the Office Staff after a continuous service of upwards of seven years, expenditure on this account has been slightly in excess of the previous year.

Endowment Fund.—Moiety of Life Members' subscriptions. This Fund now stands at Rs. 7,878-12-10, being an increase of Rs. 75 over last year's amount.

Berkley Memorial Fund.—At the close of the year 1894-95 there was a balance of receipts over payments on account of this Fund of Rs. 67-1-0. To this a sum of Rs. 209 was added as interest received during the year. Books to the value of Rs. 231 was purchased on account, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 45-1-0.

Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit Memorial Fund.—On the 31st March 1895, receipts under this head (including nine rupees, nine annas and four pies, the previous year's balance) amounted to Rs. 43-9-4. Books to the value of Rs. 45-12-0 were purchased during the year, leaving an excess expenditure of Rs. 2-2-8 to be adjusted during 1896-97.

Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Endowment Fund.—Receipts under this head on the 31st March 1895 (including Rs. 4-3-0, the previous year's balance) amounted to Rs. 42-3-0 and the expenditure incurred in the purchase of books, amounted to Rs. 42-2-0, leaving only a balance of one anna.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, remarked that the Institute was growing in prosperity every year. The financial condition had improved, and there was an increase in the members and subscribers also. He regretted that notwithstanding the efficient and satisfactory condition of the Institute, it was not patronised by the public as it ought to be. The collection of books in the library was excellent. He said that the Institute owed its prosperity to Mr. Jenkins, secretary, and Mr. H. F. West Weston, officiating secretary, and the chief librarian, Mr. Quanbrough. He hoped that the Institute would continue to grow in prosperity and usefulness. (Cheers.)

The following propositions were then unanimously adopted:—

That the report and the audited accounts be adopted, and that it be printed and circulated among the members.

That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Messrs G. Lund and J. Leask for their report on the voting lists.

That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Messrs. C. W. C. Carson and J. S. Milne for the services they have rendered to the Institute in auditing the accounts for the year 1895-96.

That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Mr. G. Lund for the services rendered by him to the Institute in auditing the monthly balance-sheets for the year 1895-96.

That the thanks of the meeting are due to the president, vice-presidents, directors, secretary, and treasurer for their services during the past year.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

LORD WENLOCK, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., who resigned his seat on the Board of the York Union Bank, on his appointment to the Governorship of Madras, has now been re-elected to the Board. Lord and Lady Wenlock have been added to the Council of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 21st July were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette."

Karachi.—Rain 37½ cents at five stations; weather cloudy and strong monsoon winds blowing. River at Kotry on 19th, 16 feet 9 inches, same as last year. Locusts in Dsb Kohistan in Tatta Taluka, causing no damage. Kharif crops coming on. Agricultural stock in fair condition except in taluka Sehwan, were fodder is scarce.

Shikarpur.—River rising slowly. Rain much needed. Kharif operations continue. Fodder very scarce; cattle in poor condition.

Hydrabad.—Kharif cultivation in progress throughout district. River Fallen considerably. Drizzling rain in Tando Bago and Badin.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif ploughing progressing. Water in canals sufficient. Cattle in good condition.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain badly wanted in desert talukas. Locusts appeared in Umarkot, Khipra, and Chachra talukas, causing no damage. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 18th July 1896).—Rain for week maximum at Modasa 41 cches 74 cents, minimum at Gogha 82 cents; for season maximum at Modasa 14 inches 42 cents, minimum at Viramgam 6 inches 50 cents; total rainfall in Ahmedabad City 8 inches 17 cents. Sowing of bajri completed. More rain much required for transplantation of rice. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices rising.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week maximum 5 inches 50 cents in Godhra, minimum 1 inch 70 cents in Jhalod; total for season maximum 17 inches 69 cents in Jhalod, minimum 6 inches 67 cents in Dohad. Crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply fair.

Kaira.—(For week ending 18 h July 1896).—Rain for week maximum at Nadiad 8 inches 24 cents, minimum at Matar 2 inches 34 cents, average for the district 3 inches 813 cents; for season maximum at Nadiad 18 inches 83 cents, minimum at Mehmadabad 10 inches 97 cents, average for the district, 14 inches 24½ cents. Bajri and other crops in good condition. Caterpillars destroyed by rain. Transplantation of rice commenced. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices continue normal.

Broach.—Rain for week maximum 3 inches 62 cents in Broach, minimum 46 cents in Amod; for season maximum 14 inches 70 cents in Broach, minimum 8 inches 94 cents in Hansot. Rain insufficient in Amod, Vagra, and Ankleswar talukas and petha mahal Hansot. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Young crops thriving. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy. Prices continue normal.

Surat.—(For week ending 18th July 1896).—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum at Bardoli 9 inches 21 cents, minimum at Olpad 2 inches 17 cents; for season maximum at Chikhli 27 inches 64 cents, minimum at Olpad 8 inches 45 cents. Transplantation of rice crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Khanhesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 94 cents, average in the district 1 inch 54 cents; for season at Dhulia 9 inches 41 cents, average in the district 8 inches 4 cents. Rain insufficient in Raver and Edlabad petthas and Nandurbar Taluka. In other parts standing crops in fair condition. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices continue normal.

Nasik.—(For week ending 20th July 1896).—Rain for week at Nasik 3 inches 14 cents; for season 15 inches 57 cents. More rain wanted in parts of Dindori and Niphad. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Young crops fair. Condition of fodden supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains normal.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily, heavy on 20th; total of week 7·34 inches; total to date 49·49, being 11·08 above average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 15th, 17th, and 19th, 2° warm on 16th, nil on 18th and 21st, and 1° cool on 20th. Vapour in air excessive on 15th and 16th, and normal from 17th to 21st. Wind normal throughout the week.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 13 inches 20 cents; for season 63 inches 54 cents: in talukas during week maximum at Bassein 24 inches 80 cents, minimum at Umbargaon 6 inches 60 cents. Transplantation in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Kolaba.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 19 inches 78 cents at Roha, minimum 7 inches 34 cents at Karjat. Transplantation nearly finished. Young crops doing well. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Moderate rain everywhere, maximum 19 inches 15 cents at Khed, minimum 3 inches 41 cents at Ratnagiri. Sowing operations almost completed. Transplantation in progress, but regarded in parts by insufficient rain. Cattle good, except in Rajapur and Sangameshwar talukas and petha Guhagar.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week maximum 3 inches 82 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 60 cents at Shrigonda; for season maximum 17 inches 32 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 8 inches 9 cents at Karjat. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices generally steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 18th July 1896).—Rain for week at Sholapur 83, Barsi 1·30, Madha 83, Karmala 1·13, Pandharpur 1·27, Sangola 1·06, and Malsiras 1·18 inches; for season maximum at Barsi 7 inches 5 cents, minimum at Madha 2 inches 96 cents. Rain deficient throughout the district. Kharif crops already sown benefited by the recent rain. Sowing commenced where it was delayed. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight rise in the prices of jowari in Barsi and Malsiras talukas.

Satara.—Rain at Satara during week 2 inches 70 cents; total for season 18 inches 5 cents: in talukas during week maximum 6 inches 10 cents at Patan, minimum 63 cents at Tasgaon. More rain required at Valva and Tasgaon for the young crops.

Bijapur.—Rain in all talukas, varying from 1 inch 40 cents to 62 cents. Sowing of kharif crops resumed in some talukas. More rain urgently needed. Agriculture normal.

Belgaum.—Rain throughout district; more required in eastern portions. Sowing of early crops in progress. Fodder and agricultural stock generally good. Prices normal.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district from 75 cents to 2 inches 85 cents. Sowing of early jowari and other early crops in progress.

Kanara.—Rain throughout district, maximum at Supa 11 inches 33 cents, minimum at Mundgod 2 inches 19 cents: rain insufficient in coast talukas, where transplantation is retarded; elsewhere it is in progress. Gardens and agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Rain during week 6 inches 92 cents; total for season 20 inches 8 cents. Sowing operations continue. Weather cloudy.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week 3 inches 37 cents; total for season 7 inches 3 cents. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Crops good.

Baroda,—Rain during week 4 inches 98 cents; total for season 14 inches 86 cents. Agricultural stock fair. Sowing of kharif crops almost completed. More rain wanted in Amreli.

ALLEGED DECOYING OF A MISSIONARY.

THE case in which the Rev. F. Moyle-Stewart charges E. A. Culloden with abetment of highway robbery and assault was before the Chief Presidency Magistrate again on Tuesday. Mr. Cranenburgh, continuing his address to the Court on behalf of the accused, dwelt at considerable length on the evidence as to Mr. Stewart's acquaintance with the accused prior to the date of the alleged assault, a fact to which Mr. Christian, one of Mr. Stewart's witnesses, had deposed. Mrs. Stewart had also admitted that she and her husband knew the accused, and that she had seen and spoken to him in the chapel. Much stress was laid upon the evidence as to the serious illness of the accused at the time he was supposed to have decoyed Mr. Stewart, and to the several witnesses for the defence who had established an alibi. Mr. Cranenburgh expressed the opinion that much would be made by the prosecution of the fact that the evidence as to the alibi was given by the mother and other relatives of the accused, but it was noteworthy that Mr. Hume had not been able to break down any single statement made by them in the searching cross-examinations to which he had subjected them. Mr. Stewart's reluctance to go to the thana and make a complaint after Mr. Sykes, Mr. Christian and Inspector Driscoll had urged him to do so, commented on. It was suggested that if Mr. Stewart had taken the advice of the police constable, whom he spoke to immediately after the alleged assault on him, and had gone to the thana and made a report the real culprits might have been found. Referring to the statements of the driver and syce, Mr. Cranenburgh urged that he did not base his case solely on the statement of these two men. He had a stronger defence, but their statements were forced on him.) Mr. Cranenburgh had not concluded his defence when the Court rose for the day.

WHAT is known as the Olipara Boundary dispute between the territory of Cochin and the British territory of Palghat, has been decided in favour of Cochin. The Resident in Travancore and Cochin will be requested to obtain and submit to Government a formal communication from the Cochin Durbar accepting the line laid down which has been settled and demarcated in accordance with the Durbar's contention.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—More precious than Gold.—Diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera are, through the summer's heat, carrying off the young as the winter's cold destroys the aged. In the most acute cases, where internal medicines cannot be retained, the greatest relief will immediately result from rubbing Holloway's soothing Ointment over the abdomen. The friction should be frequent and brisk, to insure the penetration of a large portion of the Unguent. This Ointment calms the excited peristaltic action and soothes the pain. Both vomiting and griping yield to it; where fruits or vegetables have originated the malady it is proper to remove all indigested matter from the bowels by a moderate dose of Holloway's Pills before using the Ointment.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF SANITARY ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

IN the year 1863 writes the "British Medical Journal," a great impetus was given to sanitation in India by the creation of Sanitary Commissioners to report and advise regarding sanitary defects and the best way of remedying them. One such official, selected from the ranks of the Indian Medical Service, was placed at the disposal of each provincial administration, and instructed, in concert with the Imperial Sanitary Commissioner and civil medical officers, to assist local governments with information and counsel in promoting sanitary reform throughout the Indian Empire. The responsibility of carrying out the measures of reform considered necessary remained with the administration, acting through existing executive and local agencies. At that time local self-government was practically non-existent, and local sanitation was a part of duty of the district magistrate and his subordinates. Of the ability and ability with which provincial sanitary commissioners have during the past quarter of a century laboured to represent sanitary shortcomings and procure their amendment, there can be no question; but it is equally true that their representations have been largely futile and inoperative, through the poverty, prejudice, and apathy of the people.

In the progress of administrative evolution municipalities and local bodies have been created, first in large cities, and then, through Lord Ripon's initiative, in the larger villages and in rural tracts. The powers of collecting money and engaging executive with which these bodies were invested by law provided a new sanitary agency, through which it was hoped sanitary work might be accomplished. The expectation was in great measure fulfilled. Under the guidance of the sanitary commissioner and civil surgeons great progress was made in scavenging and other sanitary duties; and in some of the large cities important sanitary works for water supply and drainage were designed, undertaken, and executed, with much benefit to the communities concerned. These larger municipalities employed health officers and engineers, who carried out such undertakings without Government intervention. The administration still kept a watchful eye on their proceedings, and the advice of sanitary and engineering officers was willing by placed at the disposal of local bodies when sought. The minor municipalities and local bodies now began to realise that similar works were useful for their sanitary welfare, but they were unable to obtain capital, and could not afford to engage skilled executive equal to the demands of such schemes. These therefore remained unexecuted.

In 1883 the Government of India issued an important resolution, in which the sanitary position was fully and ably discussed. In this State paper the difficulties obstructing sanitation were classed under three heads: (1) The ignorance of the masses and their dislike to any change of custom; (2) the want of efficient executive agencies; and (3) want of funds. It was recognised that for routine and habitual sanitary services connected with conservancy, scavenging, &c., existing arrangements were adequate, or might easily be rendered so; but as regards large sanitary works it was acknowledged that some additional aid was necessary in the shape of agency and money. Provincial Sanitary Boards were instituted, composed of a civilian, the sanitary commissioner, and the sanitary engineer, for the purpose of the control, initiation, and direction of sanitary measures." These Boards were meant to fulfil functions analogous to those of the Local Government Board in England, more especially in insisting that local bodies should perform the duties relating to public health imposed upon them by law. The Government explicitly declared that the Sanitary Board should "from the outset receive recognition, not only as a consultative but also as an executive agency, through which the Government acts in the sanitary department." The money difficulties of the smaller municipalities were to be met by loans on easy terms or by grants-in-aid under special circumstances. These loans and grants were meant for large sanitary projects; the expense of current sanitary work must be met by local taxation.

As a result of these orders Sanitary Boards have been created in all the provinces of the Indian Empire; but, except in the case of Madras and the North-Western Provinces of Bengal, their functions are purely consultative, and sanitary work continues to be controlled and executed by the public works department. This department is not specially trained or adapted for executing sanitary work, and its methods are said to be ponderous, slow, and costly. Its executive officers may or may not possess the knowledge and aptitude necessary for supervising or conducting undertakings intended to benefit the public health or for guiding and assisting local bodies in matters of constru

PURELY PERSONAL.

One of the most intimate friends of the late Mrs. Stowe in the country was the Duke of Argyll, with whom the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had corresponded at intervals from the date of her first visit to England, over forty years ago. Both the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Gladstone read appreciatively the biography of Mrs. Stowe by her son, the Rev. Charles E. Stowe, which was published a few years ago, the ex-Premier acknowledging to Mr. Stowe the receipt of the volume in the following terms:—"I think it is a great honour to be selected as one of those to receive from the author copies of the 'Life of Mrs. Beecher Stowe.' Mrs. Stowe has grown old amidst the admiration of her country and of the world, and had been blessed with a period of peace in which to look 'before and after.' May she reap the full fruits of the great blessing, and carry them with her, when the time arrives, into the land where it shall be perfected."

The "Windsor Magazine" for July tells a new story about the Right "Honest" John Morley. At the Press Club dinner a few weeks ago, where Mr. Morley was a guest, he was scrambling in the waiting-room for his belongings. An attendant brought him his hat and coat. "But there was an umbrella," said "oor John." The attendant returned with an elaborately gilded affair. "That's not mine," said Mr. Morley; "too good for me." A bystander asked, "Why didn't you take it, Mr. Morley? You have lost the chance of a lifetime." With a rare twinkle in his eye, and a sigh, half regret half self-satisfaction, the honourable gentleman replied, "Ah! honesty has been the stumbling-block of my life."

M. Zola has apparently some idea of dramatising his latest work. When "Rome" appeared, M. Georges Duval wrote asking the author's permission to adapt the novel for the stage. In a note addressed to M. Duval, M. Zola thanks the dramatist for his appreciation of the book, but regrets his inability to accord the desired permission, as he has already reserved the work of dramatisation for himself. In writing "Rome" he saw that, with certain precautions, an interesting play might be based upon it. Should his courage fail, however, he may give M. Duval his permission later. In an interview with a representative of the "Figaro," M. Zola remarks that he does not at present see clearly how he can represent the Pope and Cardinals on the stage without incurring the risk of a diplomatic incident with Italy! Little would then remain but the scene of poisoning by figs, which would furnish matter for but a slender play. Cut down in such a fashion, M. Zola thinks his book would be deprived of its essential purpose. So the scheme demands serious reflection.

On occasion of the late open-air concert of the "Gesangverein Liederkranz," says the "Breslauer Zeitung, the committee naturally wished for fine weather. So the secretary addressed a postcard to "Jupiter Pluvius, Heaven," with a short petition to keep the night clear from rain. The postcard was duly posted, but a few days later it was returned to the secretary, with the following notice written across it:—"Person and place inaccessible; none of the postmen who have gone to the address mentioned have ever returned to the post-office.—Sieten, Postmaster."

The late Laureate's accuracy as to quite trivial matters was, Mr. Ward says, in the article in the "New Review" even scrupulous. If a story were told with the slightest inaccuracies of detail he would spoil it by repeated interruptions, rather than let them pass. He was equally severe with himself if memory tripped in the smallest degree. In his "All Along the Valley" the opening lines run thus:—

All along the valley, stream that flashest white,
Deepening thy voice with the deepening of the night,
All along the valley, where thy waters flow,
I walk'd with one I loved two-and-thirty years ago.

One day he discovered that he was wrong by one year—that only thirty-one years had passed when he wrote the poem. He was much vexed, and talked seriously of changing the line. So, too, in speaking of historical or social facts, dates and numbers were always prominent and always accurate.

A correspondent of the "Mail" of New York gives, on the alleged authority of an official of the Carlton Club, some particulars concerning the liquor consumed there. The favourite wine appears to be champagne, of the consumption last year was 24 magnums, 770 bottles, 1,243 imperial pints, and 3,001 pints, making a total of 271 dozen. Next comes claret, with a total consumption of about 246 dozen, made up of five magnums, 821 bottles, 977 imperial pints, and 2,773 pints. Hock and Moselle stand at the respectable figure of 125 dozen, 68 bottles, 1,080 imperial pints, and 1,236 pints; Burgundy at 73 dozen, 164 bottles, 212 imperial pints, and 1,104 pints; light wines at 12 dozen, 5 bottles, and 252 pints; while of Madeira, which has now almost gone out of fashion, the average consumption was one bottle per month. In view of the fact that the popularity of sherry has waned immensely in recent years, it is interesting to note that at the Carlton Club 988 bottles were consumed in 1895, as compared with 1,290 bottles of port. The amount of whisky drinking cannot be described as excessive, seeing that the average for 1895 was less than two-thirds of a bottle per member. The average consumption of brandy during that same period was less than a quarter of a bottle. The total receipts for wines, spirits, and liqueurs in the twelve months were £2,932.

There is one great Turkish lady—or rather, the wife of a great Turk—in whom seclusion and imprisonment have not killed a natural faculty for humour. She is the wife of one of the Sultan's principal Ministers. Talking the other day with a European lady visitor, she said, "Well, we are happier than you, for our husbands may fancy one of our slaves whom we know, but your husbands go about with French actresses whom you don't know." The lady addressed was the wife of Professor Max Muller, who tells the tale in "Longman's."

Here is the latest list of New York's millionaires and the amounts they are worth:—

	£
John D. Rockefeller	25,000,000
William Waldorf Astor	24,000,000
Jay Gould Estate	20,000,000
Russell Sage	18,000,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt	16,000,000
William K. Vanderbilt	15,000,000
Henry M. Flagler	12,000,000
William Rockefeller	12,000,000
John Jacob Astor	10,000,000
Moses Taylor Estate	10,000,000
Frederick W. Vanderbilt	7,000,000
George W. Vanderbilt	6,000,000
Percy R. Pyne and Mrs. Pyne	6,000,000
Henry O. Havemeyer and Mrs. Havemeyer	6,000,000
M. Singer Estate	6,000,000
J. Pierpont Morgan	5,000,000
Robert Goelet	5,000,000
Schermerhorn Estate	5,000,000
Ogden Goelet	4,000,000
Collis P. Huntington	4,000,000
David Dows Estate	4,000,000
Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. Gerry	4,000,000
Jabez A. Bostwick Estate	4,000,000
Theodore A. Havemeyer	4,000,000
W. Sloane Estate	4,000,000
Henry Hilton	4,000,000
Andrew Carnegie	4,000,000
Amos R. Eno	4,000,000
William C. Whitney	4,000,000
William P. Furness Estate	4,000,000
D. O. Mills	4,000,000
H. Victor Newcomb	3,000,000
Henry Hart	2,000,000

It is a rather singular fact that the first very rich Jew in New York stands thirty-third on the above list with only £2,000,000.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTOLIGURA. Is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-2 and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

Tender Feet,
Hot Feet, Tired Feet
Instantly Relieved by
Condy's Fluid.
Cheap, Safe, Certain.
Directions with Bottle.
Sold Everywhere.
Refuse Imitations.
USE
Condy's Fluid

CAUTION! CAUTION!!
Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.
The Genuine Bottle is like this
Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

POISON in the BLOOD,
Which is the Direct Cause of RHEUMATISM, and in fact of Most Physical Troubles.
URIC ACID.
When the Kidneys fail to do their duty, this ACID REMAINS in the BLOOD.
If this Acid is removed from the Blood,
RHEUMATISM WILL DISAPPEAR
There has never been but one known Remedy for Kidney Troubles, and consequently for
RHEUMATISM,
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It is endorsed by Physicians, approved by Scientists, and used by the best people in the land.
It will pay you to bear these things in mind.
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Ayer's Hair Vigor
RESTORES COLOR,
PROMOTES
Luxuriant Growth,
Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use
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General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

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RED SEAL BRAND
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"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."
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is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.
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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.
SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."
EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.
CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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Estd. since 1829.
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
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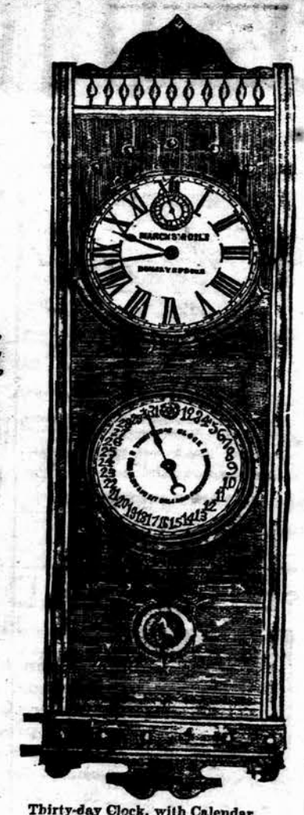

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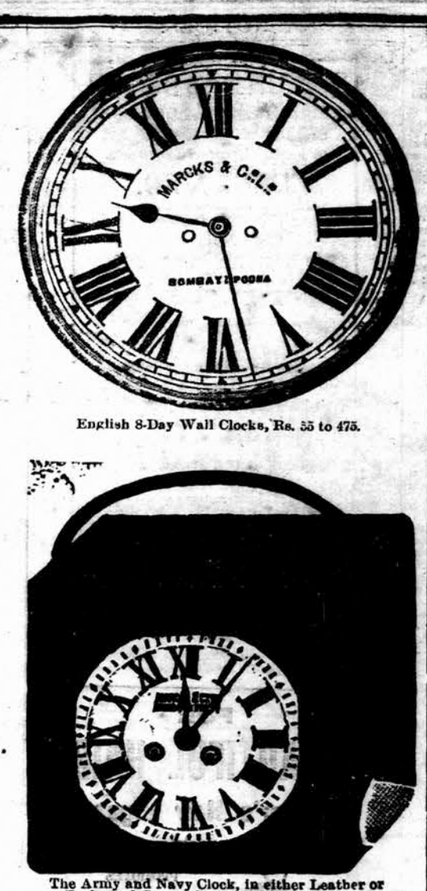

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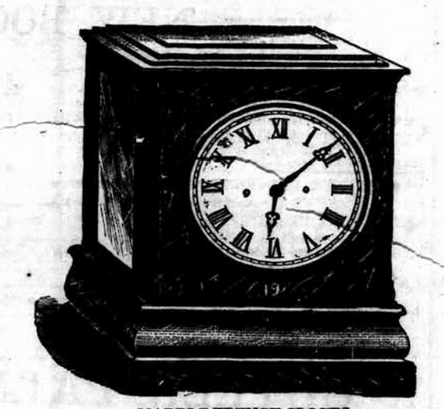

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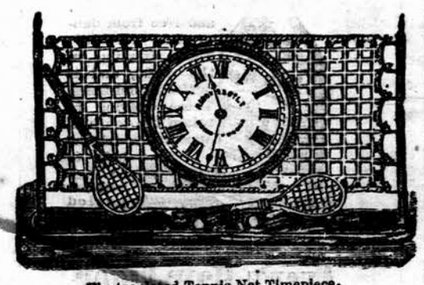

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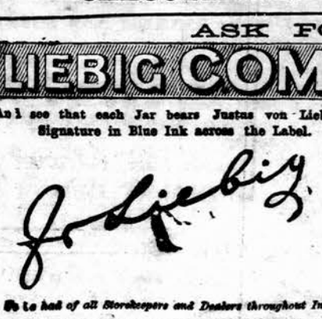

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